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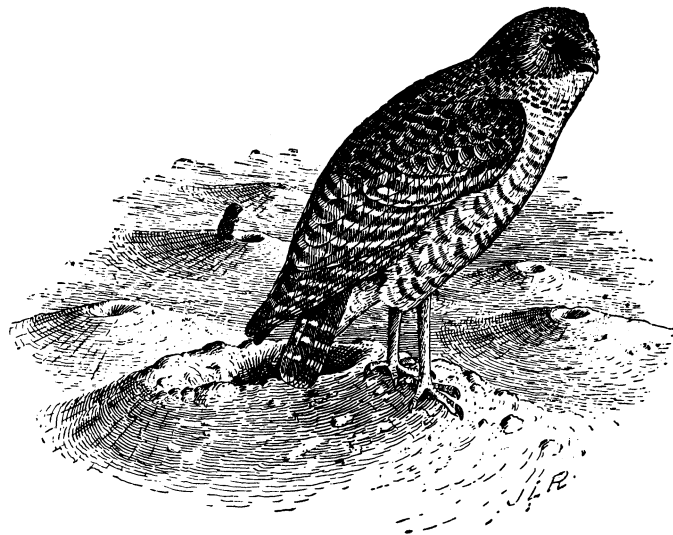
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VOLUME III

JULY, 1935

NUMBER 3

# THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW



*A Review of Nebraska Ornithology*

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Lincoln, Nebraska

# THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

A Review of Nebraska Ornithology

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Actual date of publication, July 31, 1935

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## SOME NEBRASKA EXPERIENCES WITH THE NORTHERN PURPLE MARTIN

By MRS. GEORGE W. TRINE

Nebraskans who "grew up with the country" can remember well that dread scourge of the grasslands in the pioneer days, the prairie fire. One such fire during my childhood was the direct cause of my first conscious interest in birds. On the days following this prairie fire the children of the locality roamed over the burned-over ground, and still vivid in my memory is the sight of innumerable clusters of eggs of Greater Prairie Chickens, Bob-white Quails, Western Meadowlarks, and many other birds that we could not identify, lying whitely in that black waste. There must have been an appalling destruction of bird life. Many birds nested in the trees around our home, and we children knew where "the oriole's nest was hung" as well as the location of the Robin's and the Blue Jay's. With the natural curiosity of children, we climbed the trees "just to see" whether it was eggs or downy babies that the nests contained. We were always reprimanded for so doing by my father, an ardent sportsman and bird lover. To this day, it is hard to reconcile the two views; that it was wrong to peep into a Robin's nest and yet right to go out into the fields and kill thirty or forty Bob-white Quails. Tree-climbing is no longer listed among my accomplishments, and protecting the Robin from his natural enemies has become a routine matter, but it is Bob-white that now intrigues my interest. Pairs of Bob-whites running across the road is an uncommon sight and seeing a small covey of these birds is an event.

Inextricably associated in my memories of the Baltimore and Orchard Orioles, Robins, and the Blue Jays nesting in the trees around our home is the Purple Martin house with its friendly tenants in the back yard. We passed and repassed it daily but with no thought of ever investigating *that* nest. It was simply one of the forbidden things. This colony of Northern Purple Martins (*Progne subis subis*) was the beginning of my interest in these enjoyable bird neighbors. Our real Americans, the Indians, in early days, put up gourds around their camps for the use of the Purple Martins, and now these interesting birds depend largely on their human friends for houses in which to rear their young. On coming to Red Cloud, Nebraska, to live, in 1909, my interest was soon drawn to the Purple Martins nesting in the cornices of the business buildings on "Main Street." I watched them many times, in their graceful flight, and listened to their soft conversation, and wished that they would come and stay with me. So as a first step in bringing that wish into realization I designed a Martin house and had a carpenter make it, putting it up with high hopes of having it tenanted. The Martins came and inspected the house, but alas they mostly did not stay. It was several years before we really could say that we had a Martin colony. We had one pair the first year, four pairs the second year, and last year (1934) we had twenty-one pairs, or house capacity.

Late in March we begin to watch eagerly, every nice day, for the arrival of the first or "scout" Purple Martin. How delightful it is to see him come, calling happily, and flying swiftly and directly to his home again! Invariably he will investigate each room, commenting the while, and decide in which one he will stay. After the long flight from South America, where the Purple Martins winter, they are much fatigued and for several days rest in the houses much of the time. The "scout" stays in or around the house until, a day or two later, we hear him eagerly welcoming new arrivals. They come in increasing numbers—males almost entirely—until around the first of May, when the females begin to arrive. At this time there are many fierce combats, that continue for days, with a great deal of noise. In attacking each other the feet seem to be the most vulnerable point, and invariably when the birds are locked in combat on the ground one will find them tightly holding their adversary's feet. Judging from the shrill cries, it is a mode of attack that is not enjoyed! As among the mammals, the stronger bird is the victor.

The nesting then begins. Coarse straws, sticks, pieces of vines, and even small sections of cornstalks are used, cemented together with mud. The first year or two that we had the Martins the nesting material was brought from a distance and the birds never came down to the ground. For the past several years all of the material is taken in the immediate vicinity, and the birds appreciate having the garden soil thoroughly wetted with the hose, with puddles of standing water, for their use. When incubation begins, green leaves are taken from the trees for use in the nest, occasionally from the cherry trees but pear leaves having the preference. These are carried out when they become yellow and replaced with fresh leaves. I do not know the reason for using the green leaves but the supposition is that they supply the moisture necessary for incubation.

While incubation is in progress the birds are very quiet, the male keeping the eggs warm while his mate is out feeding. On warm days all of the colony may leave the house simultaneously, skimming the air for long periods of time, but there is always one bird left, apparently to guard all of the nests. If anything alarms him he calls loudly and the other members of the colony will rush in from a seemingly empty sky.

The young birds are voracious feeders, and the parent birds are kept busy from daylight until dark carrying insects of all kinds—dragon-flies, grasshoppers, moths, and many smaller insects. Authorities state that the Martins feed on flying insects entirely. That is an open question. One cold, windy day I observed the Martins following a row of peas, evidently picking up insects. Unquestionably, they adapt themselves to circumstances.

When the young are about half-grown it is a common sight to see them—usually four in number—with their heads out of the doorway. It is easy after observing the young of the Purple Martin to believe in the evolution of birds from a reptilian ancestry. The young birds, with their flat heads and wide mouths, are suggestive of reptiles and their movements are very sinuous.

As the young become fully fledged, they are encouraged by the parent birds to fly. It is a pretty sight to see a young bird fly directly from the house to a tree a half-block or more away, with the whole colony shrilly encouraging him. Some young birds are afraid to try to fly. Such are severely punished by the parent birds and eventually are always forced out of the house. After the young birds once leave the nest the parent birds are watchful and do not permit them to return to it.

There is always considerable variation in the ages of the young birds of a colony, and usually it is ten days or two weeks before all are safely on the wing. Some of our Nebraska summers are so hot that the young birds are forced out of the houses before they can fly. In such cases the mortality is high, as it is almost impossible to put them back into the houses. Last summer (1934) I noticed one such fledgling, that had fallen out of the house, pluckily trying to get up on the grape trellis. Thinking that such initiative deserved encouragement, I decided to help him in his desire to live. Returning him to the nest was questionable, as I had no way of knowing in which room he belonged, so I tossed him up onto the porch roof, thinking the parents would feed him. They ignored him, so I fed him, using pale beef with a bit of the fat and some bread moistened in milk, to supplement the limited supply of insects. This was moulded into pieces suitable for feeding. I had him ten days and he was doing nicely. The experiment was unfinished. One day he fluttered into the kitchen and went to sleep with his head in the back opening of a door. My daughter, not knowing he was there, closed the door, killing him instantly, much to her horror and my regret.

A few years ago, the late Mr. T. H. Whitney of Atlantic, Iowa, had an article on the Purple Martin in the *Wilson Bulletin*. He asked other Martin friends to write to him in regard to their experiences with what he designated as a "dawn herald" Martin. While the colony was small, we did not have this interesting individual, but last year we had at least two. The "dawn herald" has a peculiar way of greeting the early morning, when all birds are beginning to sing, with a most unusual call that can be described only as a martial chant—two low notes, then several rapidly, in rising scale, ending in the characteristic chirp.

It was reported through the N. O. U. a few years ago that the Western House Wren destroys the eggs of the Purple Martin. This charge is true. I caught one in the act a few years ago. However, in this case it was the male Wren, and not the female, as usually recorded.

In July, 1933, I investigated a commotion among the Martins, to find two Eastern Belted Kingfishers in a pear tree near the pool. The Martins would dart down, en masse, screaming and striking, until the Kingfishers were forced to leave. This marked antagonism interested me, as it indicated an ancient enmity. The only reason that I can give for the Kingfishers being in such an unusual location is that they had designs on the goldfish in the pool.

On taking the houses down in the fall, it is common to find bits of bright glass, shiny pebbles, and similar articles in them. Whether the birds are attracted by the shining surfaces of these objects or whether they are rejected digestive material, I do not know. We find that houses with even three or four identical rooms along one side are not desirable, as they are confusing to the birds, and one pair will drive out others attempting to take any of the remaining rooms. Architecturally such houses are all well enough, but best to accommodate the Purple Martins there must be marked dissimilarity in the entrances.

There is one great drawback to discourage the would-be Purple Martin landlord, and that is the English Sparrow. This persistent little pest is most exasperating during the period between the arrival of the Martins and the nesting. After the Martins have completed their nests they make valiant efforts to defend them. At times they need help. Many, many, times I have seen the English Sparrow carry straw and similar materials in rapid succession into a room in a house that I positively knew contained a Martin's nest. This always happens when the Martins are out feeding. On returning, the Martins view their covered nest in a

bewildered manner, unless Mr. Sparrow is cornered in the room, when severe punishment for him results. Shooting the sparrow in such cases simplifies matters for the Martins. I find that the only effective way to combat the English Sparrow is to use a .22-caliber rifle equipped with a Maxim silencer and loaded with shot shells. These are safe to use in town, unless one is rankly careless at close range, as they are effective at no more than ten or twelve yards. The male sparrow should be killed first, when the female usually leaves, although she, too, has to be killed in many cases. As an experiment, one year I decided to kill the female first. The male brought back just three more mates in succession within two hours! Then, I settled it by killing him. One requirement is absolutely necessary, and that is good marksmanship. If you do not kill the English Sparrow outright, and he associates you with his fright or slight injury, it will take time and the utmost patience later to get close enough to kill him. In fact, it is impossible, and must be done from ambush. I have a port-hole cut in the garage, from which vantage point the little pests are picked off quietly when necessary. The Martins soon become accustomed to the shooting and show no alarm. I frequently pick off a sparrow no more than eighteen inches distant from a Martin, perching on a line. It is amusing to see the Martin look down at the dead sparrow, commenting, possibly, on what happens to undesirables.

In summing up my experience of years with the Purple Martin I will state that they are well worth all of the time that they take and all of the trouble they cause. But unless you are willing to undertake the real task of keeping out the English Sparrow, don't put up a Martin house. This is not difficult to do, but eternal vigilance until the Martins nest, is the price.

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#### GENERAL NOTES

**The Evening Grosbeak at North Platte, Lincoln County.**—The Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina* subsp.) that appeared in December, 1934, and that were still present early in January of 1935, as previously noted by me (*antea*, iii, p. 31), were seen on numerous occasions during the winter and early spring, and were last observed on April 26.—WILSON TOUT, *North Platte, Nebr.*

**The American Duck Hawk in Logan County.**—Nearly every winter for the past several years an American Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) has been seen about our farm located about four miles north of Stapleton in Logan County. I shot one either in January or February of 1924. A large female specimen of this species was also secured by me in the northern part of Logan County on May 5, 1935, and sent to Prof. M. H. Swenk for preservation. This is my latest date record of this species for Logan County.—GLENN VIEHMEYER, *Stapleton, Nebr.*

**The Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak at Lincoln, Lancaster County.**—On May 28, 1935, a male Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak (*Hedymeles melanocephalus papago*) appeared on the feeding board at our home at 1319 South 23rd Street in Lincoln, and dominated the other birds at the board from the start. On the following day, May 29, a female of the species appeared at the feeding board, and several times on May 30 both the male and female visited the board. Neither one appeared on May 31, or subsequently, and apparently in spite of the lateness of the date this pair represented only migrating birds.—MRS. ADDISON E. SHELDON, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

**More Nebraska European Starling Records.**—On April 21, 1935, I saw a lone European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) fly overhead at 40th and O Streets, within the city of Lincoln. This is the first Starling that I have seen within the Lincoln city limits. Also, on May 25, 1935, near Weeping Water, Cass County, I saw three of these birds—a lone individual and two of them together. Starling records are beginning to get more commonplace in Nebraska.—GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Dept. Zoology and Anatomy, Univ. of Nebr., Lincoln, Nebr.*

**The European Starling Again Recorded From Red Cloud, Webster County.**—On May 12, 1935, I saw a flock of ten European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) at Red Cloud. These are the first Starlings that I have encountered here since the lone individual noted in October, 1933, and recorded in the April, 1934, number of the *Review* (*antea*, ii, p. 37).—MRS. GEORGE W. TRINE, *Red Cloud, Nebr.*

**Northern Purple Martins Die in Numbers at Red Cloud, Webster County.**—The rainy weather that began about May 10, 1935, and continued through the remainder of the month, was most welcome after the great drouth of 1934, but at the same time may have been the indirect cause of disaster for the Northern Purple Martins at Red Cloud. During the period from May 19 to 23, our entire colony of these splendid birds died or disappeared. Either the ten-day period of cold, rainy weather was too much for them, and they starved to death, or else they developed some malady, probably due to the protracted unfavorable conditions. I rather incline to the latter theory. We first noticed that they were in trouble on May 19, when several were picked up from the ground. I tried to feed and care for them, but all of them died. Although the birds did not act as lively as usual this spring, they seemed really indisposed only an hour or so before they would fall from the house or in flight, dead. I examined them carefully and they did not seem emaciated as they would have been had they died from starvation, and the plumage was smooth and lustrous. In taking down two of the houses we found only four of the seventeen or eighteen pairs had begun nesting, which in itself indicates that something was wrong. By May 23, there was not one living Northern Purple Martin left here so far as I know, and other people at Red Cloud who have colonies of these birds report similar tragedies. The female bird that arrived with the first males on April 7, as reported in the last number of the *Review* (*antea*, iii, p. 69), was the last one of the entire colony to be seen alive. She was seen last on May 22, and I am not sure that she perished, but presume that she did so, like the others. One young male was here a few minutes on May 27—a stranger, silent and shy. He alighted on the house, looked in and left shortly thereafter. We wonder if this means the end for a long time of the colonies of Northern Purple Martins at this western edge of the distribution of the species, or whether new birds may soon come in and again enable the building up of a colony. We are most unhappy over this loss, as these birds were such cheerful neighbors, and we miss them very much. The place seems so quiet without them. I do hope that we will have a colony of these birds again some day.—MRS. GEORGE W. TRINE, *Red Cloud, Nebr.*

**Northern Purple Martins Perish in the Superior Vicinity Also.**—Last year we had a fine colony of Northern Purple Martins on our place, as in previous years. This year the season has been disastrous, for our birds have been dying, and by May 28 all had either died or left us. A neighbor who had a colony of 103 birds lost all of them. We do not know whether to blame the long, cold, wet spell, which began about May 10, with its attendant evident lack of insect life, resulting in starvation of the birds, or the operation of some deadly disease. We are apprehensive that this may mean no Northern Purple Martins for years to come, a prospect that distresses us even to consider.—MRS. GEORGE L. DAY, *Superior, Nebr.*



**Whooping Cranes Present and Lingering Near Red Cloud.**—Friends of mine living near Pawnee Lake tell me that for a period of several days during the middle of April, 1935, a flock of at least 100 Whooping Cranes (*Grus americana*) was seen there, and was also frequently observed feeding in an alfalfa field a little over a mile east of the bridge over the Republican River here, on the north side of the river. When feeding they were in company with Lesser Snow and Canada Geese. Some of my friends who spend much time out of doors crept up an irrigation ditch until they were within 100 yards of the Whooping Cranes, and from there studied them carefully under field glasses, observing with interest the mating dance with its odd maneuvers. There can be no doubt about the accuracy of this interesting observation, and I only regret that I personally was not able to see the birds and witness the dance. The road is not graveled for two or three miles, so we did not venture out on to the muddy roads at the time the Cranes were there. Pawnee Lake was present naturally before it became a government project, and may be a more or less regular stopping place for these birds.—MRS. GEORGE W. TRINE, *Red Cloud, Nebr.*

**More Whooping Cranes Seen in Kearney County, Nebraska.**—On April 23, 1935, Mr. Nels Rasmussen, who lives five miles southeast of Minden, Kearney County, was standing out in his yard watching the storm come up from the southwest, when he saw a flock of about seventy-five cranes approaching from the south. He had been used to seeing Brown Cranes (*Grus canadensis* subsp.) feeding in his fields, and at first thought nothing about this particular flock. However, as the birds came closer and circled over the feeding grounds, he noticed that they were white, and recognized them as Whooping Cranes (*Grus americana*). He said that they flew so close to him that they were within easy shot-gun range as they circled over the field. Mr. Rasmussen is an old-time hunter and a man very familiar with our common wild life. He stated that Whooping Cranes were more or less common when he used to hunt on the Platte River years ago, and he came to know the species well, but that he had not seen any of these birds for more than twenty years. Mrs. C. A. Wilson lives about a quarter of a mile west of Mr. Rasmussen, and when the flock of Whooping Cranes flew west from the Rasmussen field over the Wilson farm, they likewise had a good view of the birds.—F. R. KINGSLEY, *Minden, Nebr.*

**Large Flights of Swainson Hawks in the Nebraska Sandhills.**—On April 25, 1935, Mr. Glenn Viehmeyer saw great numbers of Swainson Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*) on the ground five miles southeast of Ainsworth, Brown County. They were distributed over an area of three or four sections. His companion counted those in sight on each side of the car. The count was between 250 and 300 hawks. It was estimated from this count that there were more than 500 of the hawks in all. Then on the evening of April 26, 1935, a flock of about fifty of these hawks settled in the large cottonwood trees of the park in Stapleton, while another large flock of them roosted the same night in a grove about a mile and a half to the southeast. I studied them on the evening of the 26th and again the next morning. It was a beautiful sight to see them in the air. They faced the wind and remained almost stationary in the air, like a large group of toy kites. They were all shades of coloration, from almost black to a very light color below. On April 29, I found one that had been killed in some manner near the grove southeast of here where they had roosted on the night of April 26, and its wing, tail, foot and some of the body feathers were sent to Prof. M. H. Swenk at Lincoln, who corroborated the identification.—EARL W. GLANDON, *Stapleton, Nebr.*

**The Western Tanager at North Platte, Lincoln County.**—About four o'clock on the afternoon of May 8, 1935, I was identifying some sparrows in a neighbor's yard, with the aid of my field glasses. As I turned toward home I was astonished to see a most brilliantly colored strange

bird on the bare branch of a sumac. I looked at it through my glasses for a time, and then began to walk toward it. When within twenty feet of it I stood and watched until it flew to a low tree in a neighbor's yard. I studied it again at close range there until it finally flew far away. I did not know what it was at the time, but at once rushed home to my bird books and had no difficulty whatever in definitely identifying it as a Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), the description and illustration of which it fitted exactly.—MRS. WILSON TOUT, *North Platte, Nebr.*

**Notes on the Song of the Eastern Field Sparrow.**—Among the bird notes left by our father, Dr. Solon R. Towne, is the following on the song of the Eastern Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla pusilla*), written in 1920, which seems worthy of publication. "At our house in the suburbs we have come to have an acquaintance with all of the common bird songs, within earshot of course. Five years ago (1915) a certain Eastern Field Sparrow attracted our attention. The nest was 500 feet away, in a grove of black walnuts. The song came on the average five times a minute, hour after hour, from 4:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M., and this was kept up day after day. This would make 5,000 songs a day, and the singing kept on for most of the days for three months. The song never varied in pitch or movement. About four notes in the first part and a trill for the second part, just a tone and a half above the first part. We wondered if the young birds could know any other song. Often we heard the first part with descending slides—four or five notes, and then the trill that might run up or down the scale. Sometimes the first part notes had an ascending scale instead.

"About 1917 we began to hear a song that was repeated in one continuous effort, given usually three times in succession; a Field Sparrow surely with more vim than common. But it continued, and now has been heard for the third year. Flagg speaks of hearing the usual Field Sparrow song reversed. And that is about what this song is. It begins with the trill, then follows with two, three, or even four distinct notes, all of which is repeated and then given a third time. The trill is lower in pitch and the distinct notes always return to the same higher key. One day as this bird came near our porch, one could get all of the earmarks of the Field Sparrow with the aid of the glass. And he gave first the common song of his species several times, then returned to the much longer, sweeter, and reversed form, all the while being observed through the glass. Much of the quality of this trill is worthy of the Eastern American Goldfinch, which appears for the cotton we put out for him. Birds, like folks, get more attractive as you know them better."—MISSSES JESSIE M. and MARY A. TOWNE, *Omaha, Nebr.*

**More About the Bronzed Grackle.**—I can corroborate what Mrs. George W. Trine has written about the Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) in the April number of the *Review* (antea iii, pp. 54-55). She has not overdrawn the picture. I know of one instance of a Bronzed Grackle watching the incubating process of an Eastern Robin. It waited until the morning when the young hatched, then carried them off, probably to feed its own young. A few days later the Grackles robbed another Robin's nest that was on my porch. They are a bad lot.—WILLIAM B. MERSHON, *Saginaw, Mich.*

**The Baird Sparrow at Juniata, Adams County.**—On May 19, 1935, Mr. Donald Karr collected a specimen of the Baird Sparrow (*Ammodramus bairdii*) at Juniata, Adams County, Nebraska. It is thought that this record is worthy of immediate publication because there are so few Nebraska records of this species. The specimen has been preserved in the Hastings Museum.—A. M. BROOKING, *Hastings Municipal Museum, Hastings, Nebr.*

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EDITORIAL PAGE

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND COMMENTS

At the banquet of the Upper Mississippi Valley Wild Life Conservation Conference on May 10 last, after a serious discussion of the situation surrounding the migratory waterfowl in North America, a motion was made demanding a wholly closed season on all migratory waterfowl in 1935. This motion passed almost unanimously after it was amended so as to say that from all of the evidence then at hand on the plight of the ducks it was the sense of the Conference that the 1935 migratory waterfowl season should certainly be closed, and that such action was urged upon the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, unless the facts brought forth in a careful investigation of the waterfowl situation during the spring and summer of 1935 convinced the Survey of the feasibility of permitting a greatly shortened and restricted open season in 1935 on a few of the less decimated species of ducks. This amendment reflected the confidence of the Conference in the sincerity and good judgment of Chief J. N. Darling of the Biological Survey. Seven weeks later, on June 30, with additional evidence available, the Midwest Game and Fish Commissioners, representing the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, voted unanimously for a closing for one year of the open season on migratory waterfowl. The increasing best judgment, not only of conservationists, ornithologists and other nature lovers, but also of the majority of sportsmen of the Middle West, is that even with the obviously improved water supply on the breeding grounds of the ducks in 1935, the dangerously low population of the duck breeding stock offers anything but reassurance as to the safety of even a greatly restricted open season on migratory waterfowl, and that a complete moratorium on all waterfowl shooting of at least a year seems mandatory under the circumstances.

The closing days of May and the opening days of June saw the greatest flood since the settlement of the Republican River valley by white people, come rushing down from the west, carrying everything before it. In this connection Mr. Charles S. Ludlow of Red Cloud, writes under date of June 8: "Personally, we were well above the high water mark. We stood on the hill and watched nice homes move off down stream. From where we stood we could see five miles to the east and seven miles to the west. Looking east, the river was within its banks, with but little water showing. Looking west, the water reached from bluff to bluff, and streamers of foam ran half a mile ahead of the wall of water. When the wall struck a building, that building started off like a chip on a tub of water. Whole orchards were pulled out by the roots. Think of the loss of bird life in a river bottom strip a mile and a half wide and 200 miles long. Untold thousands of nestlings, both in the trees and on the ground, were destroyed. The Indians that lived here before the white men came were smarter than we were. All of their old town sites were well above the bluffs. The Indians that came through here in 1873, 1874, and 1875 warned the white people to keep off the river bottoms as they said that they had seen the river extend from bluff to bluff. Now we have seen the same thing."

## THE 1935 MIGRATION SEASON

The month of April, 1935, was cool and cloudy. Unlike the preceding three months of 1935, and also the concluding three months of 1934, this April was cooler than normal; in fact, it was cooler than any April in the last fourteen years. During the first half of the month the temperatures were below normal almost continuously, and averaged for the state 45.7° F., which is 3.5 degrees below the normal, while freezing temperatures were frequent, with general killing frosts on the 15th. After the middle of the month the temperatures were mostly warmer than normal, excluding the cool period from April 27 to 30. Precipitation increased in the northern and central parts of the state in the latter part of April, varying from 140% to 220% of the normal, but in the southeastern and southwestern parts the rainfall continued deficient, about 60% of the normal. In the northwestern and extreme western parts of the state the precipitation on April 23 to 25 took the form of a heavy snowfall. For the state as a whole the precipitation averaged 3.33 inches, which is .88 inch above the normal. The total for the state for the first four months of 1935 averaged 4.95 inches, which is slightly (102%) above the normal, but the 7.56 inches of precipitation for the preceding six months was still slightly (96%) below the normal for these months.

Exceedingly cool and wet weather characterized the month of May, over the entire state. The amount of sunshine was but little more than one-half of the normal amount, while the number of cloudy and rainy days during the month was as great as for any month of any previous year. The average temperature for the state was 52.7° F., which is 6.3 degrees below the normal, and next to the lowest of record for the month of May. Freezing temperatures were general over the state on May 3 to 5, inclusive, and in the western part of the state on the 9th and 23rd. Nowhere in the state did the temperature rise to 90° F. during May. Except for the years 1881 and 1903, the May of 1935 was the wettest on record for the state as a whole, and varied from 120% of normal in the northeastern section to 218% of normal in the southwestern section. For the state as a whole the precipitation averaged 6.24 inches, which is 2.71 inches, or 177%, above the normal, the exact amount, however, varying greatly in different sections, from a minimum of 2.37 inches to a maximum of 14.65 inches. Following the dates of the N. O. U.-I. O. U. annual meeting (May 10 and 11) for the next eleven days rainfall was nearly continuous throughout the state, varying from slight drizzles to heavy rains, and it was during this period that the warblers mostly passed through, lingeringly and in unusual abundance. The cool, backward spring retarded vegetation development and bird migration quite noticeably, the later migrants being affected by another nearly continuously cloudy or rainy period from May 26 to 31, inclusive. The total precipitation for the state for the first five months of 1935 averaged 11.18 inches, which is 134% above the normal, while the 13.80 inches of precipitation for the preceding seven months rose to 121% of the normal. Relative humidity was high during the entire month, which closed with the beginning of the disastrous floods in the Republican River valley.

June continued generally cooler than normal with considerable (69% at Lincoln) cloudiness, but with less copious rainfall after the first week in the month, except for good rains on the 17th, 20th and 26th. The periods of June 3 to 8 and 17 to 23 were especially cool. At Lincoln the mean temperature for the month was 71.4° F., which was 2.8 degrees below the normal. The total rainfall for the month at Lincoln was 3.81 inches, which is .51 inch less than the June normal there. Relative humidity remained high throughout the month of June.

Supplementary to the report on the migration season at Lincoln up to mid-April, as published in the last number (*antea*, iii, pp. 62-63) of the *Review*, there should first be corrected the earliest date for the Eastern Common Bluebird, which was seen by Miss Louisa Wilson on March 4 instead of on March 1, as previously reported. Miss Wilson saw the Red-winged Blackbird on March 15, eight days earlier than the previously given first record (March 23), on which date she saw also the Eastern Cowbird (next seen on April 12 by M. H. Swenk on the College of Agriculture campus). Her first date for the Bronzed Grackle, March 21, is the same as previously recorded, while her dates of March 22 for the Northern Killdeer and March 26 for the Western Mourning Dove, are respectively twenty-nine and five days later than those previously reported. Her date of April 2 for the Red-eyed Eastern Towhee is eleven days earlier than that previously reported, and that for the Song Sparrow, on April 5, is eight days earlier. Miss Wilson reports the arrival of the first Northern Purple Martins on April 7. The arrival of the Eastern Chipping Sparrow was noted at the College of Agriculture campus on April 8 by M. H. Swenk, who noted also a flock of Franklin Gulls flying over a field northeast of Lincoln on April 14 (several seen also on April 27 by Mr. George E. Hudson, on April 27 and 28 by M. H. Swenk and on May 1 by Miss Wilson). Miss Wilson saw the Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet on April 18 and the Brown Thrasher on April 21 (next seen on April 25 by M. H. Swenk). Mr. Hudson saw an European Starling in Lincoln on April 21.

The arrival of the Western House Wren was noted on April 22 by Prof. D. B. Whelan (next seen by Miss Wilson on April 24). Miss Wilson noted the first Arctic Spotted Towhees on April 22, several of them, and they remained in her yard for twelve days visiting her feeding board and becoming very tame, this species being seen also by Mr. Hudson on April 27 (2) and by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Swenk in their yard on May 3 and 4. Mrs. George O. Smith reported seeing Western Willets at the North 27th Street ponds on April 23 (two seen by Mr. Hudson on May 4). The Eastern Myrtle Warbler was noted by Miss Wilson on April 24 (next seen by Miss Iva B. Swenk on May 3, by M. H. Swenk on May 4, and by Mr. Hudson on May 11). Both Miss Wilson and M. H. Swenk noted the first Chimney Swifts on April 26, on which date Miss Wilson noted also the Common Lincoln Sparrow, several of which remained for several days (seen also by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Swenk on May 4). On April 27, M. H. Swenk noted a Northern American Coot (seen also by Mr. Hudson on May 11) and a Solitary Sandpiper (subsp.) near Lincoln, while a number of Common Bank Swallows were seen at their nesting holes in the cliffs northeast of Ashland (seen at Lincoln by Miss Wilson on May 10). Also on April 27, Mr. Hudson noted the following additions to the 1935 list at King's Pond and in the woods near the Union Airport: Little Brown Crane (1), Semipalmated Plover (2), Spotted Sandpiper (1; next seen May 11), Lesser Yellow-legs (about 15; seen by Miss Wilson on May 2, and 10 seen by Mr. Hudson on May 11), Pectoral Sandpiper (1; 3 seen May 11), Avocet (2), American Barn Owl (2 in a hollow tree), Rough-winged Swallow (5; seen also May 11), Barn Swallow (2), Northern Blue Jay (2) and Yellow-headed Blackbird (2 males; 4 seen May 4). Mr. Hudson saw also on this date the following previously recorded migrants: Blue-winged Teal (1 pair; one male seen also by M. H. Swenk on this day, and 12 by Mr. Hudson on May 11), Shoveller (about 30; 6 seen by Mr. Hudson on May 11), Baird Sandpiper (about 20; one seen by Mr. Hudson on May 11), Savannah Sparrow (subsp.) (common), and Song Sparrow (subsp.) (2). A nest of the Western(?) Meadowlark containing four fresh eggs was found in a hay meadow in the morning, but later in the day these eggs were gone. On April 28, Mr. Hudson noted a male American Eared Grebe (2 seen by him on May 11), a Semipalmated Sandpiper (6 seen by him on

May 11), five female and one male Wilson Phalaropes (seen again by him, commonly, on May 4 and 11, and by Chester Ager on May 14), an American Barn Owl and a Mockingbird (subsp.) (seen by Miss Wilson April 29), all north of Lincoln, and on the same day M. H. Swenk saw an American Osprey flying over the Missouri River near Nebraska City, many migrating Sparrow Hawks, several Tree Swallows near Nebraska City, several Western House Wrens, numerous Eastern Common Bluebirds along the Missouri, a Mockingbird (identified as the western subspecies) near Unadilla, and heard several Eastern Common Meadowlarks singing. He saw also in his yard an Eastern Yellow Warbler (noted by Miss Wilson on May 2) and several Gambel Sparrows on April 30. These sparrows lingered and were heard singing every morning until May 4.

Miss Wilson recorded the Eastern Warbling Vireo (seen on May 13 by M. H. Swenk), Clay-colored Sparrow (seen on May 4 by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Swenk and on May 11 by Mr. Hudson) and a big flock of White-throated Sparrows on May 1 (the latter seen also by Mr. Hudson on May 11). On May 2 she noted the Northern Maryland Yellow-throat (found commonly May 11 by Mr. Hudson) and Lark Sparrow (subsp.) (next seen on May 5 by Iva B. Swenk), and on the same date Mrs. George O. Smith saw an Ovenbird in her yard (next noted by Mr. Hudson on May 11 and by Miss Wilson on May 19). On May 3 Miss Wilson saw Olive-backed Swainson Thrushes, several of which lingered in her yard for some days (seen also by Mr. Hudson May 11 and 25). May 4 arrivals noted by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Swenk were the Black and White Warbler (2; seen by Miss Wilson on May 8), Black-poll Warbler (2; next seen by Mr. Hudson on May 11 and 25), Eastern Purple Finch (1 female feeding on elm buds) and Harris Sparrow (1; seen also on May 11 by Mr. Hudson). Also on May 4, Mr. Hudson added the White-rumped Sandpiper (about 20; one seen also May 11) and Vesper Sparrow (subsp.) (1). On May 5, M. H. Swenk added the Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler (noted by Miss Wilson on May 8), and Miss Iva B. Swenk the Eastern Kingbird and Arkansas Kingbird (both next noted by M. H. Swenk on May 9). Also on May 5, Miss Wilson noted the Rose-breasted Grosbeak (seen by Mr. Hudson on May 9) and the Field Sparrow (subsp.). Mr. and Mrs. Swenk noted the arrival of the Baltimore Oriole on May 6 (next seen by Miss Wilson on May 7 and by Mr. Hudson on May 11) and of the Wood Thrush on May 7. Birds noted on May 8 by Miss Wilson include the Least Flycatcher, Catbird (seen also by Mr. Hudson on May 11) and Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush. Mr. and Mrs. Swenk noted the first Red-headed Woodpecker on May 9 (also seen by Mr. Hudson on May 11 and by Miss Wilson on May 23). Miss Wilson noted the Northern Bell Vireo on May 9 and the Orchard Oriole on May 10 (2 noted May 11 by Mr. Hudson). On May 11 Mr. Hudson at Pioneers and Oak Creek Parks listed sixty-two species and added the Sora (2), Least Sandpiper (about 15), Stilt Sandpiper (6), American Black Tern (3) and Eastern Belted Kingfisher (2). Previously recorded species noted May 11 by Mr. Hudson were the Baldpate (3), Lesser Scaup (10), and Song Sparrow (subsp.) (1).

Miss Wilson found May 18 a great warbler day, and noted the Tennessee Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Wilson Pileolated Warbler (seen also by Mrs. Fred W. Tyler on June 12) and American Redstart. Many of these remained over May 19 and 20, and became very tame. Miss Wilson saw the Ruby-throated Hummingbird on May 19, Mr. Hudson noted it visiting honeysuckle flowers on the University campus on May 20, and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Swenk noted one visiting mock orange blossoms at their home on May 22 and again on May 29. Miss Wilson saw the Alder Traill Flycatcher on May 20. Additions noted by Mr. Hudson between Lincoln and Weeping Water on May 25 included the Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.) (1), Red-bellied Woodpecker (1), Northern Crested Flycatcher

(common), Eastern Wood Pewee (1), Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (1), Yellow-throated Vireo (1), Red-eyed Vireo (abundant) and Dickcissel (about 8). Tufted Titmice and American Redstarts were seen commonly on this trip. Miss Wilson noted the Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo on May 27. Mrs. Addison E. Sheldon reported a male Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak in Lincoln at her feeding board, quite dominating the same, on May 28 to 30, accompanied by a female on May 29 and 30. Mr. Hudson noted a Western Grebe on the lake in Pioneers Park on June 3, and Cedar Waxwings were noted by Mr. Hudson and Mrs. Fred W. Tyler on this day.

Under date of July 9, Mr. L. O. Horsky sends in the bird notes of the Omaha Nature Study Club from where the 1935 first quarter record closed, as previously published (*antea*, iii, pp. 63-64) to the end of the migration. In this report Mr. Horsky first draws attention to some of the species of birds that wintered in 1934-35 in Fontenelle Forest and the various Omaha Parks. These included the Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker in Fontenelle Forest and Elmwood Park, the Red-bellied Woodpecker in Fontenelle Forest, the Red-headed Woodpecker in Forest Lawn Cemetery and Spring Lake Park, the Northern Blue Jay in Fontenelle Forest and Forest Lawn Cemetery, the Red-breasted Nuthatch in Elmwood Park, the Eastern Robin in Forest Lawn Cemetery, the Eastern Common Bluebird in Fontenelle Forest and Forest Lawn Cemetery, and the Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet in Elmwood Park. A date for the Song Sparrow (subsp.) earlier than that previously published (March 23) is of one seen in Elmwood Park on March 17 by Mr. William Marsh. Earliest March arrival records overlooked in the previous report referred to above include the Cowbird (subsp.), seen at Carter Lake on March 21 by Miss Mary Ellsworth; the Common Pied-billed Grebe, Lesser Yellow-legs, Semipalmated Sandpiper (given in error as the Least Sandpiper in the previous report, on page 64) and American Herring Gull, all seen at Carter Lake on March 23 by Miss Mary Ellsworth and Mr. L. O. Horsky; the Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.) seen in Elmwood Park on March 24 by Mr. Marsh; and the Canvas-back and last seen American Golden-eye (which latter species wintered), on George's Lake, and the Bronzed Grackle at Elmwood Park, on March 31.

Mr. Horsky noted the last Northern Shrike (subsp.) near his home at 60th and Franklin Streets on April 1. The Omaha Nature Study Club record gives the Northern Ruddy Duck at Carter Lake on April 7. Mr. Marsh saw the Eastern Phoebe, Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet and Western Grasshopper Sparrow in Elmwood Park on April 14. On April 18 Miss Mary Ellsworth noted the first Western Mourning Dove and also the last Eastern Slate-colored Junco. The first Brown Thrashers of the year were noted on April 21 by Miss Mary Ellsworth, at her home at 3107 Redick Avenue, and by Mr. Marsh in Elmwood Park. Also on this date in Elmwood Park, Mr. Marsh noted the first Eastern Myrtle Warbler, of which species Miss Mary Ellsworth saw at least sixty individuals in the Fontenelle Forest on May 4. Mr. Horsky noted the Eastern Great Blue Heron at the heronry on April 24. On April 25 Miss Mary Ellsworth and Mr. Horsky noted the Greater Yellow-legs at Carter Lake, and Mr. Horsky saw the Eastern Belted Kingfisher in Fontenelle Forest. On April 27, Miss Mary Ellsworth and Mr. Horsky saw Blue-winged Teals and Lesser Scaups at Horseshoe Lake in Fontenelle Forest; Alvin L. and Mrs. F. J. Havel noted the first Western House Wren at 1724 North 56th Street; and Mr. Horsky saw the Red-eyed Eastern Towhee in Fontenelle Forest. Mr. Marsh saw the Common Bank Swallow in Elmwood Park on April 28.

The Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler was noted by the Misses Emma and Mary Ellsworth, at their home, on May 2, and on May 4 Miss Mary Ellsworth noted in Fontenelle Forest the Eastern Green Heron, Ameri-

can Black-crowned Night Heron, Pigeon Hawk (subsp.), Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, Rose-breasted Grosbeak (seen also in Elmwood Park by Mr. Marsh the following day, May 5), Savannah Sparrow (subsp.), Chimney Swift, Eastern Warbling Vireo (seen also in Elmwood Park on May 5 by Mr. Marsh), Ovenbird and Louisiana Water-Thrush, while on this same day Mr. Horsky noted the arrival of the Baltimore Oriole at his home. On May 5 Miss Mary Ellsworth noted the Common Loon (subsp.) at Miller Park, Mr. Horsky noted the Red-headed Woodpecker at his home, Mr. Marsh noted the Wood Thrush and Olive-backed Swainson Thrush in Elmwood Park (the latter species seen also on May 5 by Mrs. J. Franklyn Holly at 5062 Leavenworth Street), and members of the Omaha Nature Study Club recorded the Spotted Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper (at Horseshoe Lake), Catbird, Wood Thrush, Red-eyed Vireo, Yellow Warbler (subsp.), Yellow-breasted Chat and White-throated Sparrow in Fontenelle Forest. On May 7 Rev. Henry Scherer added the Eastern Kingbird, Olive-sided Flycatcher (subsp.) and Rough-winged Swallow to the list, and on May 8 Mr. Horsky at his home added the Barn Swallow and Clay-colored Sparrow. May 10 additions included the Mockingbird (subsp.), seen at 70th and Grover Streets by Mr. Frank J. De la Vega, and the Alder Traill Flycatcher, Northern Bell Vireo, Tennessee Warbler and Orchard Oriole seen by Mr. Horsky at his home. On May 12 Misses Mary Ellsworth and Elizabeth Rooney and Mr. Horsky noted the Eastern Wood Pewee at Florence, and Mr. Marsh noted the Least Flycatcher, Black-poll Warbler and Wilson Pileolated Warbler at Elmwood Park. Mr. Marsh noted the Black and White Warbler in Elmwood Park on May 15, and the Misses Emma and Mary Ellsworth saw the White Pelican at Carter Lake on May 16. On a trip in Fontenelle Forest on May 18 Mr. Horsky added the following eleven species: Solitary Sandpiper (subsp.), American Black Tern, Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Long-billed Marsh Wren (subsp.), Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Northern White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Cerulean Warbler, Kentucky Warbler and Scarlet Tanager. The following day, in Elmwood Park, Mr. Marsh added the five species following: Black-billed Cuckoo, Northern Crested Flycatcher, Magnolia Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler and American Redstart. Miss Mary Ellsworth noted four pairs of Lesser Scaups (first seen March 23) on May 21. The first Nighthawk (subsp.) was observed by Rev. Scherer on May 23. Mr. Horsky noted the American Bittern at the Fontenelle Reserve on May 24, and on the following day in Fontenelle Forest, Rev. Scherer noted a pair of Shovellers (at Horseshoe Lake; first noted March 23), the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Tree Swallow, Cedar Waxwing (20; 50 seen in spruce and red cedar trees in the cemetery at Tekamah, Burt County, on May 30), and Indigo Bunting. Also at Tekamah on May 30 Rev. Scherer saw the Dickcissel and Lark Sparrow (subsp.), which species had not previously been noted at Omaha.

The Arkansas Kingbird was first noted near his home at 60th and Franklin Streets by Mr. Horsky on June 1, was seen at Tekamah on June 15 by Rev. Scherer, and was reported as breeding in Elmwood Park by Miss Elizabeth Rooney. Rev. Scherer saw the Eastern Least Tern and Prothonotary Warbler at Tekamah on June 15, and the Acadian Flycatcher there on June 16. Also on June 16, at Macy, Thurston County, Rev. Scherer saw the Northern Turkey Vulture, and Mr. Marsh saw a pair of Cedar Waxwings at Brownell Hall in Omaha. On June 18 at Nashville (between Florence and Fort Calhoun) Rev. Scherer saw an American Magpie, and at Decatur on June 23 he saw a Cooper Hawk. Miss Bertha Calvert saw the Eastern Cliff Swallow at Meadow, Sarpy County, on July 1.

From the Misses Agness and Susie Callaway, under date of June 26, comes the migration record of the Nature Department of the Fairbury



Woman's Club covering the year 1935 to date. In addition to the sixteen species seen on New Year's Day by the Misses Callaway and Mrs. Charles Richardson, as already recorded (*antea*, iii, p. 44), the Marsh Hawk, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Screech Owl (subsp.), Eastern Bob-white, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Brown Creeper and Red-eyed Eastern Towhee were listed for that day by others. An American Long-eared Owl was noted on January 25. The Song Sparrow (subsp.) was seen on February 11, the Northern Killdeer on February 21 and the Eastern Belted Kingfisher on February 26.

The American Magpie was seen on March 2, the Cedar Waxwing on March 3, the Common Mallard and American Barn Owl on March 6, the Wilson Snipe and Eastern Robin on March 7, the Eastern Cowbird on March 10 and the Bronzed Grackle on March 12. March 14 brought several additions to the list, including the Canada Goose (subsp.), Baldpate, American Pintail, Shoveller, Canvas-back, Great Horned Owl (subsp.), and Eastern Phoebe. March 16 arrivals were the Lesser Snow Goose, Blue Goose and Redhead. The Red-winged Blackbird (subsp.) arrived on March 17, the Field Sparrow (subsp.) on March 19, the Western Mourning Dove on March 21 and the Western Willet and Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet on March 22. The Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.) was seen on March 24, the Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal and Northern American Coot on March 26, the White-fronted Goose, Sandhill (?) Brown Crane and Semipalmated Plover on March 27, the Northern Broad-winged Hawk on March 28, the Migrant Loggerhead Shrike on March 29, and the Eastern White-crowned Sparrow on March 30.

On April 1 the Cooper Hawk and Northern Purple Martin were seen. The Northern Ruddy Duck was noted on April 2, the Northern Turkey Vulture, Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk and Sparrow Hawk (subsp.) on April 5, the Tree Swallow and Mocking-bird (subsp.) on April 6, and the Vesper Sparrow (subsp.) on April 10. April 15 arrivals were the Solitary Sandpiper (subsp.), Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper and Eastern Myrtle Warbler. The Western House Wren and Arctic Spotted Towhee were first noted on April 16. April 17 arrivals included the American Eared Grebe, Gadwall, Greater Yellow-legs, Lesser Yellow-legs, Baird Sandpiper and Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. A Hermit Thrush was noted April 18 and for some time thereafter. April 19 arrivals included the Pectoral Sandpiper and Yellow-headed Blackbird. On April 20 the Franklin Gull, Savannah Sparrow (subsp.), Lark Sparrow (subsp.) and Eastern Chipping Sparrow were noted. The Brown Thrasher and Clay-colored Sparrow arrived on April 22, the Eastern Kingbird on April 25, the Western Burrowing Owl, Barn Swallow and Olive-backed Swainson Thrush on April 26 and the Common Pied-billed Grebe and Common Lincoln Sparrow on April 28. The April migration closed with the arrival of the Eastern Green Heron and Eastern Warbling Vireo on April 30, on which date the last Eastern Slate-colored Junco was seen.

May 1 arrivals included the Arkansas Kingbird, Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Yellow Warbler (subsp.) and Baltimore Oriole. The Chimney Swift, Common Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Black and White Warbler and Gambel Sparrow all arrived on May 2. May 3 brought the Maryland Yellow-throat (subsp.) and Eastern Common Meadowlark, May 5 the Acadian Flycatcher and Rose-breasted Grosbeak and May 6 the Lesser Scaup, Wood Thrush, Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush, Orchard Oriole, and Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak. The Great Blue Heron (subsp.), American Black-crowned Night Heron, Red-breasted Merganser, Spotted Sandpiper and Western Grasshopper Sparrow were all noted first on May 7. The Forster Tern and Northern Bell Vireo arrived on May 8, on which date the last Tree Sparrow

(subsp.) was seen. The Wilson Phalarope was noted May 9. Eighteen species were added on the occasion of the annual field day of the Fairbury Woman's Club on May 10, these being the Sora, Upland Plover, Sanderling, Red-headed Woodpecker, Northern Crested Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Peewee, Yellow-throated Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Grinnell Common Water-Thrush, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Yellow-breasted Chat, American Redstart, Scarlet Tanager and Northern Pine Siskin. The Northern Phalarope, Catbird and Magnolia Warbler were seen on May 12, the American Black Tern, Nighthawk (subsp.) and Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler on May 15, the Dowitcher (subsp.), Stilt Sandpiper and Alder Traill Flycatcher on May 16 and the Wilson Pileolated Warbler on May 20. The last Harris Sparrow was seen on May 20. A Ruby-throated Hummingbird was noted on May 30.

The Western Blue Grosbeak was not noted until June 2, the Dickcissel until June 9, and the Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo until June 12. The Black-billed Cuckoo was noted on June 23, but the American Bittern, Eastern Least Bittern, Indigo Bunting and some others of the summer residents had not been noted up to June 26. Under date of July 1, the Misses Callaway add that a Northern Ruddy Duck was still lingering at the sand-pit lake near their home on that date.

The Nature Study Department of the Fairbury Woman's Club held its Annual Field Day on Friday, May 10. The field party left Fairbury at 6:30 A. M. and drove first to Rose Creek Park, where the birds were observed until 9:00 A. M., at which time twenty-five members breakfasted in the woods. The party then divided into smaller groups, one visiting the sand pit at Crystal Springs for water birds and the other parties the various parks. The composite list, compiled in the afternoon, showed 110 birds, as follows: Common Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron (subsp.), Eastern Green Heron, Gadwall, Baldpate, American Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Lesser Scaup, Canvas-back, Northern Ruddy Duck, American Buff-breasted Merganser, Northern Turkey Vulture, Cooper Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk (subsp.), Eastern Bob-white, Sora, Northern American Coot, Northern Killdeer, Wilson Snipe, Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Eastern Solitary Sandpiper, Western Willet, Lesser Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Baird Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling, Wilson Phalarope, American Black Tern, Western Mourning Dove, Western Burrowing Owl, Nighthawk (subsp.), Chimney Swift, Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Northern Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Peewee, Saskatchewan Horned Lark, Tree Swallow, Common Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Northern Purple Martin, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Crow, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, Western House Wren, Mockingbird (subsp.), Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Wood Thrush, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush, Eastern Common Bluebird, Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Migrant Loggerhead Shrike, Northern Bell Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Eastern Warbling Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Eastern Yellow Warbler, Eastern Myrtle Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Grinnell Common Water-Thrush, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, Yellow-breasted Chat, American Redstart, Eastern Common Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Eastern Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Eastern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Northern Pine Siskin, Eastern American Goldfinch, Red-eyed

Eastern Towhee, Arctic Spotted Towhee, Western Lark Sparrow, Lark Sparrow (subsp.), Harris Sparrow, Eastern White-crowned Sparrow, Gambel Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Western Field Sparrow and Common Lincoln Sparrow. Several birds that had been seen at Fairbury during the preceding few days, including (Sandhill ?) Brown Cranes, Franklin Gulls and Forster Terns, were not in evidence on May 10.

Under dates of May 20 and 30, and June 6, Mrs. A. H. Jones sends in the migration records of the Brooking Bird Club from March 24, when the last account as published in the *Review* terminated (*antea*, iii, pp. 64-65), to May 30. Miss M. Caryle Sylla saw the Northern American Coot and Eastern Belted Kingfisher on March 24. Miss Zetta Rowe observed the first Northern Purple Martin on April 6. On April 7 Mrs. Addison Adams saw a Pigeon Hawk (subsp.). The Eastern Myrtle Warbler and Eastern Cowbird were seen on April 9 by Miss Margaret Diemer and Mrs. F. L. Youngblood, respectively. Mr. Ollie Buzzard saw eight White Pelicans on Crystal Lake on April 12, on which date Mrs. A. E. Olsen saw the Canvas-back and Mrs. A. M. Jones the Western Burrowing Owl. Miss Nelle Rowe saw the Northern Blue Jay and Miss Diemer the Eastern Common Meadowlark on April 14. On April 15 Miss Diemer saw a Savannah Sparrow (subsp.). On April 17 Mesdames A. H. and A. M. Jones, with Miss Sylla, saw the Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet and Gambel Sparrow. The Lark Sparrow was noted by Mesdames J. D. Fuller and A. M. Jones and Miss Sylla on April 18. Mrs. A. M. Jones noted the arrival of the Franklin Gull on April 19, on which date Miss Sylla saw the Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch and Western House Wren. Mr. A. M. Brooking reports that on the Wood River on April 19 he saw a large flight of American Herring Gulls. Arrivals noted April 21 included the Northern Turkey Vulture, Wilson Snipe, Western Willet, Lesser Yellow-legs and Arctic Spotted Towhee seen by Miss Diemer, the Common Bank Swallow and Brewer Blackbird seen by Miss Sylla, and the Western (?) Mockingbird, Rough-winged Swallow and Red-eyed Eastern Towhee seen by Mrs. A. H. Jones. Mr. Brooking reports that after the rain on April 23 the countryside was alive with migrating shore birds. April 23 arrivals included the Solitary Sandpiper (subsp.), Wilson Phalarope, Brown Thrasher, Eastern White-crowned Sparrow and Common Lincoln Sparrow, seen by Mesdames A. H. and A. M. Jones, and the Yellow-headed Blackbird seen by them and Miss Martha Cousley. Mrs. A. M. Jones saw a Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk and Miss Diemer saw the Northern (?) Maryland Yellow-throat on April 23. On April 24 Mrs. A. H. Jones first saw a pair of Pink-sided Juncos in her yard (where they subsequently remained for a week and were observed many times) and further noted the Black and White Warbler with Miss Diemer, the Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler with Mrs. Olsen, and the Eastern Green Heron, Bewick Wren (subsp.) and Clay-colored Sparrow with Mrs. A. M. Jones. The Mesdames Jones followed the Bewick Wren for several blocks in town and obtained several good views of it. Also on April 24 Mrs. Dwight Thomas saw the American Black-crowned Night Heron and Eastern (?) Chipping Sparrow, and Mrs. A. M. Brooking and Miss Sylla saw the Eastern Brown Creeper (last seen) and White-throated Sparrow. April 25 brought the Semipalmated Plover, seen by Mrs. A. M. Jones and Mrs. J. D. Fuller, the Greater Yellow-legs, seen by Miss Sylla, the Bonaparte Gull, seen by Mrs. Olsen, the Common Tern, seen by Mrs. Brooking and Miss Sylla, and the Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, seen by Miss Diemer. April 26 arrivals were the American Eared Grebe, Least Sandpiper, Long-billed Dowitcher, Sanderling and American Common Pipit, all noted by Miss Diemer, who saw also the Pectoral Sandpiper on April 27. On April 28 Mrs. A. H. Jones added the Treganza (?) Great Blue Heron, the Eastern Kingbird and Northern Crested Flycatcher (both seen at Red Cloud) and Barn Swallow, and on April 29 she added the Semi-

palmed Sandpiper. Mrs. Jesse E. Marian saw an American Bittern on April 28.

May 1 birds were the Chimney Swift, seen by Miss Diemer, the first Hastings reports of the Eastern Kingbird (Mrs. Dwight Thomas) and Northern Crested Flycatcher (Mesdames A. H. and A. M. Jones), the Eastern Warbling Vireo, seen by Mrs. Youngblood, the Black-poll Warbler, seen by Miss Sylla, the Baltimore Oriole, seen by Mrs. A. M. Jones, the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, seen by Mrs. J. D. Carns, and the Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak, seen by Mrs. A. M. Jones. Mrs. A. H. Jones saw the Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush on May 2 and, with Miss Cousley, the Arkansas Kingbird and Eastern Yellow Warbler on May 5. On May 8 Miss Diemer saw the Spotted Sandpiper and Miss Sylla the Least Flycatcher and Wood Thrush. On May 9 Mrs. A. H. Jones saw the Red-headed Woodpecker, Miss Diemer the Northern Audubon Warbler and Mrs. A. M. Jones the Northern Pine Siskin. Miss Sylla saw the Northern Ruddy Duck on May 10. Miss Diemer saw the Red-eyed Vireo on May 11, and, with Mrs. Youngblood, the Catbird, while Mrs. Youngblood saw also the American Redstart. Mr. Brooking reports that Mr. A. J. Leonard, an old hunter, unmistakably identified twenty-one Long-billed Curlews on the lagoon near Glenvil, Clay County, on May 11. On May 12 Miss Diemer saw the Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, the Baird Sandpiper and the Stilt Sandpiper, Miss Sylla the Tree Swallow, the Misses Rowe the Ovenbird, Mrs. Olsen the Orchard Oriole, and Mrs. Addison Adams the Lark Bunting. Later, Lark Buntings were very numerous along the country roads and Miss Rowe had a pair in her yard in east Hastings on May 26. On a trip to the Platte River on May 30 many of them were seen. Mrs. A. H. Jones noted the Tennessee Warbler on May 16 and Miss Diemer the Magnolia Warbler on May 17 (since when it was seen every day for the following three days in different parts of the city) and also on May 17 Mesdames A. H. and A. M. Jones and Miss Sylla saw the Bay-breasted Warbler. May 18, on the Annual Field Day of the Brooking Bird Club, five birds were added, viz., the White-rumped Sandpiper (Mr. A. M. Brooking), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (reported nearly every day May 19 to 25, in every part of the city, often two at a time) and Eastern Nashville Warbler (Mrs. Roy Peterson), Long-tailed (?) Chat (Miss Sylla) and Lazuli Bunting (a male, Mrs. A. H. Jones; later both a male and female were seen by different persons in Highland Park and the adjoining bird reserve and on June 4 at the same place different observers saw 4 males and 2 females). Miss Diemer added the Black-throated Green Warbler on May 19, and Mr. Donald Karr collected a Baird Sparrow at Juniata, west of Hastings, also on May 19. May 20 additions were the American Black Tern (Mrs. D. P. Jones), Alder Traill Flycatcher (Miss Diemer), Blackburnian Warbler (Mrs. A. M. Jones), Louisiana Water-Thrush (Mrs. Addison Adams), Mourning Warbler (Mrs. Youngblood and others, at different places), Canada Warbler (Mrs. Roy Peterson), Scarlet Tanager (Miss Sylla), and Western Blue Grosbeak (Miss Sylla and Mrs. Brooking). The last mentioned bird lingered in the southwestern part of Hastings for several days, and was subsequently seen by several other observers. On May 21 there were added the Nighthawk (subsp.) (Winston Jones), Northern Bell Vireo, Blue-headed Solitary Vireo, and Indigo Bunting (Mrs. Charles Rants, in her yard, and Mrs. Addison Adams). Like the Western Blue Grosbeak, this last mentioned bird lingered in southwestern Hastings for several days and was identified by several observers. The Red-backed Sandpiper was added on May 22 by Miss Sylla and Mrs. A. M. Brooking, and the Cape May Warbler by Miss Sylla. Mrs. A. M. Jones saw a Long-eared Owl on May 23. The following were added on May 26: Black-bellied Plover (2 seen by Mrs. A. H. Jones, north of town, and 8 by Miss Diemer, just outside the city limits), Ruddy Turnstone (1 seen by Miss Diemer), Forster Tern (1 seen by Miss Diemer), Cedar Wax-

wing (flock of 25 seen by Mrs. Youngblood) Bobolink (Mrs. A. H. Jones), and Dickcissel (Mrs. A. H. Jones). On May 28 the Eastern Least Tern was observed by Miss Diemer. The Bewick Wren was again seen on May 30, this time in her yard on three different occasions by Mrs. C. A. Heartwell. On a trip to the meadows at the Platte River on May 30 the Northern American Coot, Franklin Gull, American Black Tern, many Bobolinks, and two Northern Pine Siskins (in a flock of Goldfinches) were seen by Mrs. A. H. Jones,

Mrs. Jones further remarks that the first heavy rain at Hastings, amounting to about two and a half inches, came on the evening of April 23, and that since that date there has been a large lagoon on South Elm Avenue, alongside Highway No. 6, where practically all of the water and shore bird records since that date have been made, including the presence of Lesser Snow Geese. On the evening of the first big rain, April 23, the Bronzed Grackles made their return to Hastings, bringing with them numbers of Red-winged Blackbirds and, more unusually, of Yellow-headed Blackbirds. On the evening of April 23, seven Yellow-headed Blackbirds were counted within a half block from the Jones residence, and on the following evening Mrs. A. M. Jones counted thirty of them with the grackles in the city. Later Eastern Cowbirds were also found consorting with the grackles. On May 26 Miss Diemer saw also at a lagoon just off the pavement near town the Shoveller (19), Northern Ruddy Duck (3), Northern American Coot (50), Black-bellied Plover (8 in a pasture with Franklin Gulls), Ruddy Turnstone (1), Spotted Sandpiper (1), Baird Sandpiper (10), Least Sandpiper (50), Stilt Sandpiper (3), Franklin Gull (about 200), Wilson Phalarope (4), American Black Tern (30), Nighthawk (subsp.) (2), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (1), and Lark Bunting (50 or more). Eastern White-crowned, Gambel and White-throated Sparrows were unusually numerous in the Hastings vicinity this spring. On the evening of May 3 six White-throated Sparrows were seen at the same time at the same bird bath. Wherever dandelions flourished, the Eastern Chipping and Clay-colored Sparrows were seen feeding upon the seeds in flocks. Thousands of Franklin Gulls were seen about the lagoons, and also in flight, during the rainy period of May 17 to 20.\* During this same period warblers visited the Hastings locality in unprecedented numbers. Where before but single records of the Magnolia Warbler were rarely secured, on May 17 to 20 this bird was seen in different parts of Hastings every day, and on May 19 Mrs. Jones saw one also at Minden. Probably because of the rain, the warblers spent much of their time feeding on the ground, which gave an unusually good opportunity to observe them.

The Brooking Bird Club of Hastings held its Annual Field Day on Saturday, May 18. The trip as originally planned could not be taken because it had rained throughout the preceding night and rained all of the day of the trip. However, about 10:00 A. M., ten observers started out in cars and made the round of the city parks and a lagoon on South Elm Avenue. Lunch was eaten at the Hastings Municipal Museum, at which time a composite list of fifty-seven birds was compiled, as follows: Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Franklin Gull, Northern American Coot, Northern Killdeer, Lesser Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Baird Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Wilson Phalarope, Western Mourning Dove, Ruby-throated Hummingbird,

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\*The Franklin Gulls lingered about the lagoons and fields in the Hastings vicinity for an unprecedentedly long period this year. Mr. A. M. Brooking reports that there were many large flocks of them feeding in the fields by day and resting in the lagoons at night as late as June 25, but by the end of the month the large flocks had disappeared, though there were some smaller flocks and individual birds still to be seen flying over the lagoons as late as July 11.—Ed.

Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Least Flycatcher, Common Bank Swallow, Northern Purple Martin, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Crow, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Western House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush, Eastern Warbling Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler, Eastern Nashville Warbler, Eastern Yellow Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Eastern Myrtle Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Ovenbird, Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, Long-tailed (?) Chat, American Redstart, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Brewer Blackbird, Bronzed Grackle, Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak, Lazuli Bunting, Eastern American Goldfinch, Red-eyed Eastern Towhee, Harris Sparrow, Eastern White-crowned Sparrow, Eastern Chipping Sparrow and Clay-colored Sparrow. The Magnolia Warbler was observed by eight of the ten members of the field party. The most unusual bird of the day was the male Lazuli Bunting, which was seen by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jones in their own back yard. He was first sighted in a cherry tree, then flew to the ground, and then up to a bare branch of a bush about two feet from the ground, where he posed while Mr. and Mrs. Jones observed him from their kitchen window.

Under date of June 28, Mr. Harold Turner continues from his previous report (*antea*, iii, pp. 65 and 66) upon his 1935 bird observations made near Holstein, Adams County. He states that during the month of April both the Red-tailed and Sparrow Hawks, the Migrant Loggerhead Shrike and the Western Meadowlark were noted frequently. The first Western Burrowing Owls were seen on April 6. The Western Mourning Dove arrived on April 10, the Franklin Gull on April 13 and the Cowbird (subsp.) on April 18. A Long-billed Curlew was seen on April 20, and within the next few days three or four more of them were seen. An adult male that was shot on April 21 in Adams County proved to be the Northern Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus occidentalis*), and not the more southern and form breeding in Nebraska. It measures in millimeters as follows: Length, 490; wing, 246.8; tail, 100; culmen, 112. Following the rain of April 23 and 24, which filled many lagoons and ponds, American Pintails, Blue-winged Teals, Shovellers, Western Willets and Franklin Gulls all became quite numerous. On April 24 the arrival of the Arkansas Kingbird, Western House Wren, Mockingbird (subsp.) and Yellow-headed Blackbird was noted, and a pair of American Barn Owls was seen along Sand Creek. Migrant Northern Blue Jays and Eastern White-crowned Sparrows were seen on April 26. The first Brown Thrasher was noted on April 28 and the first Tree Swallow on May 3, on which latter date a Harris Sparrow was seen. The Wilson Phalarope was noted on May 4, the Eastern Kingbird on May 5, the Orchard Oriole on May 6, the Baltimore Oriole on May 7 and the Red-headed Woodpecker and Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak on May 8. Mr. Turner noted two Northern Crested Flycatchers on May 9. Several Yellow Warblers (subsp.) and two Lark Buntings were seen on May 11. A pair of Eastern Cardinals visited the Turner yard on May 12. May 16 brought a pair of Maryland Yellow-throats (subsp.), a Long-tailed Chat and a male American Redstart. A pair of the Redstarts was noted the next day, and also the first Barn Swallow and Western Blue Grosbeak and several more Lark Buntings, mostly males. On May 19 American Black Terns were seen, on May 20 three flying White Pelicans were noted, on May 21 the first Nighthawk (subsp.) and Catbird, as well as several more American Redstarts were seen. On May 22 several Black-poll Warblers, on May 23 the Black and White Warbler and on May 26 a Least Flycatcher were noted. Lark Buntings were seen again, and heard singing, after a shower on June 5, and the first Yellow-billed Cuckoo was noted on June 16.

Under date of May 31, Mr. Charles S. Ludlow of Red Cloud sends in his migration list from April 12, where the previously published portion of his 1935 record (*antea*, iii, pp. 66-67) ended, to May 30. Twelve Brown Cranes (subsp.?) and five Franklin Gulls, previously first recorded for March 15 and April 9, respectively, were seen by Mr. Edward Tennant on April 18. Five White Pelicans were reported present at Pawnee Lake east of town April 18 to 22. The Northern Purple Martin was first noted April 19 (1) and was common April 30 (4). Also on April 19, an Eastern Green Heron was seen (again seen on May 30), while Eastern Sparrow Hawks and Eastern Screech Owls were found nesting in old woodpecker holes in the same cottonwood tree that they had occupied in former years, the Eastern Robins had started nest-building (having been held back in this undertaking by the dust storms) and the last Eastern Slate-colored Juncos (8) of the season were noted. On April 20 four Northern Broad-winged Hawks and a Prairie Falcon were seen (the latter species seen also on April 27 and May 2 and 3), and the Eastern Phoebe (1; seen also May 12), Rough-winged Swallow (2; common April 28 and May 2) and Eastern Cardinal (1) were seen. On April 23 Mr. Ben Pegg reported the Upland Plover (1; next noted May 12, 5) and Lark Bunting (1), and stated also that since the last lone Piñon Jay had been noted at his corn-crib, on March 17, all four of these birds had reappeared and were coming regularly to his cribs for feed. They remained until May 12. On April 24 the Western House Wren (1; seen also April 25 and 26 and common May 4) and Mockingbird (subsp.) (1; seen also April 26) arrived, while on April 25 the Brown Thrasher (1; seen also April 26, common May 1) and Eastern White-crowned Sparrow (3; seen also April 26) were noted. April 26 arrivals were the Eastern Myrtle Warbler (3, common April 27) and Northern Audubon Warbler (1, common April 27), but neither of these two species were as plentiful as usual. April 27 arrivals were the Barn Swallow (2; common April 29) and Western Grasshopper Sparrow (3; seen also April 28 and May 4). On April 28 the new arrivals were the Yellow-headed Blackbird (30, including both sexes; flock of 70 seen April 29), Cowbird (subsp.) (40, including both sexes; seen also April 29), Red-eyed Eastern Towhee (2; common April 30), Arctic Spotted Towhee (1; common April 29), Clay-colored Sparrow (4; common May 3 to 6) and Gambel Sparrow (4; common April 29). On April 29 were noted the Eastern Warbling Vireo (1; one seen also April 30, common May 1 and 2) and White-throated Sparrow (2; seen also April 30 and May 1). The closing day of April brought the Wilson Snipe (11; seen by Ben Pegg), Northern Blue Jay (2; seen by Ben Pegg, common May 1) and Lazuli Bunting (1; seen by Harold Ludlow). The White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike, first noted on April 10, was again seen on April 30.

Birds arriving on May 1 were the Arkansas Kingbird (1; common May 2 and 7, nesting May 21), Least Flycatcher (1), Baltimore Oriole (1; seen also May 2 and common May 8) and Rose-breasted Grosbeak (1 ♂; both sexes May 7, common May 9 and 12). By May 1 the Eastern Robins had nearly finished their nests and the Red-winged Blackbirds and Bronzed Grackles were nest-building. May 2 brought the Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler (1; seen also May 4), and in the evening a large mixed flock of Yellow-headed Blackbirds, Red-winged Blackbirds, Bronzed Grackles and Cowbirds settled in the trees around the house for the night. May 3 the Eastern Kingbird (1; common May 8, nesting May 20) and Vesper Sparrow (4; seen also May 4), were noted. May 4 brought an abundance of birds, including the following species: Solitary Sandpiper (subsp.) (2; also May 6), American Black Tern (12; also May 10), Maryland Yellow-throat (subsp.) (3; common May 5 and 7), and a number of sparrows that apparently had been held back by the dust storms, including the Lark Sparrow (subsp.) (2; common May 5), Chipping Sparrow (subsp.), Eastern White-crowned Sparrow (present

commonly to May 13), White-throated Sparrow and Song Sparrow (subsp.). The nesting Saskatchewan Horned Larks were plentiful on this date (as also on May 6 and 7 and subsequently), and a pair of Eastern Cardinals was seen (also on May 5). On May 7 were noted the Eastern Yellow Warbler (2, both sexes; common May 9 and subsequently) and Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak (1; both sexes common May 8). On May 7 Harold Ludlow found the nest of a Marsh Hawk containing one egg on the ground south of the river. Large flocks of Franklin Gulls were seen on May 8, and others on May 12 (16) and 24 (17). May 9 arrivals included the Wood Thrush (1; common May 10) and Western Blue Grosbeak (1; both sexes common May 12 and nesting May 27). On May 9 Eastern American Goldfinches in the summer dress were noted (4), and these were commonly seen on May 10, 11 and 12 and subsequently. May 11 arrivals included the Northern Bell Vireo (2; common May 12, paired May 20 and 21), Orchard Oriole (4, including both sexes, seen also May 12) and Indigo Bunting (2; common May 12). The Catbird was reported by Mrs. Ludlow on May 12 (1), was next seen by Mr. Ludlow on May 13, was common on May 15, and was nesting on May 20. On May 13 both the Western House Wren and Brown Thrasher were building nests. The Red-headed Woodpecker was first seen May 14, and was common May 15 (3). The American Redstart was noted May 15 (2), and also on May 17, 18, 20 and 21. The Scarlet Tanager was reported as seen on May 16. On May 18 three Olive-backed Swainson Thrushes were seen, and also on May 19 and 20. On May 20, as a result of the rains, more kinds and numbers of birds than usual put in an appearance, with the abatement of the dust storms. These included a flock of eight Blue-winged Teals seen flying north, a Ruby-throated Hummingbird visiting the columbine blossoms, an Alder Traill Flycatcher (seen also May 21, 22 and 23), numerous Common Bank Swallows (seen also May 16, 18 and 20) and Eastern Cliff Swallows (seen also May 18 and 19), a Grinnell Common Water-Thrush (seen also May 21 and 24), a male Long-tailed(?) Chat (of which a pair was seen May 21, 22 and 23), and four Harris Sparrows (seen also May 21, 22 and 23). Four Nighthawks (subsp.) were seen on May 24, on which date a pair of Eastern(?) Bob-whites was also seen, as well as on May 25, 27 and 28. Mr. Ludlow says these birds do not increase in the Red Cloud vicinity. The Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo arrived on May 27 (1; also May 28), and the Dickcissel arrived May 29 (4; also May 30).

Under dates of May 23, 28 and 29, Mrs. George W. Trine of Red Cloud, reports on her bird migration list for 1935 in that locality. She states that the migration at Red Cloud seems to have been much heavier this spring than for years, and that up to the date of her writing she had personally listed ninety-six species. In addition to the birds seen by Mrs. Trine herself, she reports that earlier in the spring flocks of White-fronted Geese were reported as seen near Red Cloud, while friends living near Pawnee Lake told her that Long-billed Curlews had been common there this spring. Mrs. Trine says that either there are more species to be found at Red Cloud than there used to be or else she has become more observant in recent years. Her personal list follows.

An Eastern Robin was seen on January 12. On February 28 a small flock of Northern Pine Siskins was noted. Two Northern Killdeer were noted on March 3. March 10 brought five Common Mallards and a flock of Red-winged Blackbirds (subsp.). A Western Mourning Dove was seen March 13, and a single Piñon Jay on March 14. A flock of Western Meadowlarks arrived March 17. On March 20 a Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker was seen, on March 26 two Bronzed Grackles, and on March 31 a Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.) and a White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike. A flock of Lesser Snow Geese was noted April 5, on which day five Northern Purple Martins returned. April 7 a Sparrow Hawk



(subsp.) was seen. Three Eastern Slate-colored Juncos were seen on April 10, the last for the season. Two Eastern Phoebes were noted on April 13, and seven Western Grasshopper Sparrows on April 19. A Red-bellied Woodpecker was seen on April 20. April 21 additions included the Common Pied-billed Grebe (6), White Pelican (5), Northern Ruddy Duck (4), Northern American Coot (many) and Northern Bald Eagle (1). The Northern Bald Eagle apparently was the mate to one that was killed near Pawnee Lake about April 21, which specimen was mounted by Mr. A. M. Brooking at Hastings. April 23 arrivals were the Western House Wren (1), Brown Thrasher (1), Arctic Spotted Towhee (5), and Eastern White-crowned Sparrow (3). A Western Lark Sparrow was seen April 25, and one each of the Eastern Wood Pewee and Northern Blue Jay on April 26. April 28 arrivals were the Eastern Kingbird (3), Common Bank Swallow (7), and Eastern Warbling Vireo (1). On April 29 the Arkansas Kingbird (3), Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet (1), Maryland Yellow-throat (subsp.) (1), Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak (1), Eastern American Goldfinch (4), Leconte Sparrow (1), and Harris Sparrow (1), were added to the year's list, and the last Tree Sparrow of the season was noted. April closed with the arrival of a flock of Franklin Gulls on April 30.

May 1 additions were the Black and White Warbler (2), Eastern Yellow Warbler (1), and Rose-breasted Grosbeak (1). On May 3, the Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush (2), Western Henslow Sparrow (3), and White-throated Sparrow (4), were added. One Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler and four Myrtle Warblers were seen on May 4. May 5 arrivals included the Saskatchewan Horned Lark (3), Western (?) Mockingbird (3), Northern Bell Vireo (2), Northern Audubon Warbler (1), and Western Field Sparrow (4). A Baltimore Oriole was seen May 7, and two Orchard Orioles on May 9, on which latter date five Barn Swallows were seen. The Common Lincoln Sparrow arrived May 10 (4) and the Catbird May 11 (1). May 12 brought an even dozen additions to Mrs. Trine's list, as follows: American Pintail (1), Blue-winged Teal (flock), Wilson Snipe (numerous), Lesser Yellow-legs (8), Dowitcher (subsp.) (7), Wilson Phalarope (2), Forster Tern (2), Red-headed Woodpecker (1), European Starling (see General Notes this issue), Yellow-headed Blackbird (flock), Brewer Blackbird (flock), and Indigo Bunting (3). Two Alder Traill Flycatchers were seen on May 15, one Prothonotary Warbler on May 18, and two Long-tailed (?) Chats on May 19. These two Chats remained until May 26. They became quite tame, and Mrs. Trine fed them moistened bread at the back door. One of them had a broad white line over the eye and the other had this line only about one-third as wide. On May 28 another Chat, with the line over the eye still narrower, put in an appearance, but remained only the one day. May 20 additions were the Ruby-throated Hummingbird (1), Olive-backed Swainson Thrush (2), Mourning Warbler (2), and American Redstart (2). A Sennett Nighthawk and a White-breasted Nuthatch were seen on May 21. A Veery (subsp.) was seen on May 22, an Ovenbird and two Clay-colored Sparrows on May 23, two Eastern Nashville Warblers on May 24, and two Spotted Sandpipers, a Northern Crested Flycatcher, hundreds of Tree Swallows (lined up on a telephone wire at Pawnee Lake), a Wood Thrush, two Bobolinks, and six Dickcissels, on May 26. The Veery was with Mrs. Trine just the one day, and this species had not been seen by her for years previously. On May 27 she saw five Cedar Waxwings and two Tennessee Warblers. On May 29 at the Republican River, then running bank full, she saw some Bonaparte Gulls.

Under date of June 20, Mrs. Carl N. Collister has sent the migration record of herself, Mrs. A. H. Bivans, Mr. Wilson Tout, Mr. H. E. Weakley and other members of the North Platte Bird Club, for 1935, with the comment that birds were abundant during the year, which was

an unusually favorable one for bird study. Resident species noted on January 1 included the Bob-white (subsp.), Western Great Horned Owl, Northern Short-eared Owl, Northern Downy Woodpecker, American Magpie, Eastern Crow and Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee. The Desert (?) Horned Lark was seen on January 2, the Eastern Hairy Woodpecker on January 3, the Marsh Hawk on January 5, the Pale American Goldfinch on January 6, the Northern Blue Jay on January 7, the Screech Owl (subsp.) on January 10, and the Greater Prairie Chicken and Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker on January 28. Winter visitors seen in January included the Evening Grosbeak (subsp.), Eastern Slate-colored Junco, Shufeldt Oregon Junco and Western Tree Sparrow on January 1, the Common Red-shafted Flicker on January 4, the Northern Shrike (subsp.) on January 5, the Townsend Solitaire on January 15, and the American Rough-legged Hawk on January 28. Birds normally migrants were seen in January, including the Common Mallard on January 1, the American Buff-breasted Merganser and Thick-billed Red-winged Blackbird on January 5, the Eastern Belted Kingfisher on January 10, the American Pintail and Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.) on January 13, and the Eastern Robin on January 24.

On February 2, the Pigeon Hawk (subsp.), Northern Killdeer and a gull of uncertain identification were seen. The Swainson Hawk and Western Meadowlark were seen on February 10. The Sparrow Hawk (subsp.), Rusty Blackbird and Brewer Blackbird were noted February 17. February 21 brought the Green-winged Teal and February 22 the Mountain Bluebird and Alaska (?) Lapland Longspur. An American Barn Owl was seen on February 23. March 1 brought more Eastern Robins, March 2 the Common Canada Goose, March 3 the Canvas-back, March 4 the Sandhill (?) Brown Crane, and March 10 the American Herring Gull and Ring-billed Gull. On March 13 Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse were seen. The Gadwall, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller and Red-breasted Merganser were seen on March 17, on which date the Eastern Cardinal was also observed. A Prairie Falcon was seen on March 20. On March 22 the last Northern Shrike (subsp.) was seen and the Eastern Common Bluebird arrived. On March 23 the Townsend Solitaire was last seen, and also a Northern Turkey Vulture. March 24 arrivals were the Baldpate, Northern American Coot and Western Mourning Dove, and the Mountain Bluebird was last seen. Long-billed Curlews (subsp.) were seen on March 26. March 28 brought the Bronzed Grackle, March 30 the Eastern Least Bittern and March 31 the Wilson Snipe.

The Greater Yellow-legs was seen April 2, the Redhead April 3 and the Lesser Scaup on April 4, on which latter date the Northern Blue Jay was again seen. On April 10, the White-fronted Goose was noted, on April 11 the American Black-crowned Night Heron, on April 12 the White Pelican, Lesser Canada Goose, Lesser Snow Goose, Northern Ruddy Duck, Hooded Merganser and Lesser Yellow-legs. A Treganza (?) Great Blue Heron was seen April 13. The last Western Tree Sparrow was noted April 14. On April 18, the Eastern White-crowned Sparrow was seen, on April 20 the Eastern Phoebe, Cowbird (subsp.), Western Vesper Sparrow and Eastern Fox Sparrow were seen, and on April 21 the Dakota (?) Song Sparrow was recorded. April 23 arrivals included the Least Sandpiper, Long-billed Dowitcher, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Wilson Phalarope and Common Bank Swallow. The Franklin Gull, Eastern Kingbird, Eastern Myrtle Warbler and Yellow-headed Blackbird were recorded on April 24 and the Forster Tern on April 25. On April 26 the Evening Grosbeak (subsp.) was last seen and the Eastern Slate-colored Junco was last observed. Arrivals on this date were the Common Pied-billed Grebe, Spotted Sandpiper, Avocet, White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike, Black and White Warbler and Western Field Sparrow. The Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk was also seen on April

26. April 27 arrivals were the American Bittern, Solitary Sandpiper (subsp.), Western Willet, Marbled Godwit, and Western House Wren. A bird seen on this date was identified as the Common Tern. The last Shufeldt Oregon Junco was seen on April 28, on which date the Upland Plover arrived. On April 30 the Eastern Least Tern was noted, and the Common Red-shafted Flicker was last seen.

May 1 arrivals were the American Eared Grebe, Western Mockingbird and Western Grasshopper Sparrow. The Bufflehead and Arctic Spotted Towhee were seen on May 2, the Brown Thrasher and Common Lincoln Sparrow on May 3, and the American Pintail was last noted on May 4. May 5 brought the Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak and May 6 the Arkansas Kingbird and Clay-colored Sparrow. There was quite an influx of species on May 8, including the Semipalmated Sandpiper, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Western (?) Maryland Yellow-throat, Baltimore Oriole, Western Tanager, Lark Bunting, Western Lark Sparrow and Eastern Chipping Sparrow. On May 8 the last American Buff-breasted Merganser was seen. The next day (May 9) brought the Western Burrowing Owl, Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Ovenbird, Wilson Pileolated Warbler and White-throated Sparrow. The Northern Bell Vireo, Eastern Yellow Warbler and American Redstart were seen on May 10. May 11 arrivals were the Pectoral Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, Catbird, Magnolia Warbler, Grinnell Common Water-Thrush, Bobolink and Orchard Oriole. On May 12 the Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk, Northern Red-shouldered Hawk and Northern Purple Martin were seen. A Bullock Oriole was noted on May 13. On May 14 the American Black Tern, Western Blue Grosbeak and Harris Sparrow were seen. On May 15 the Eastern Green Heron and Least Flycatcher were seen, and on May 16 the Northern Crested Flycatcher, Tennessee Warbler and MacGillivray Warbler were noted. The Northern Parula Warbler was recorded on May 19, and the Eastern Nashville Warbler and Scarlet Tanager on May 20. May 21 arrivals were the Red-eyed Vireo, Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Lazuli Bunting. The Western Wood Peewee, Willow Thrush and Long-tailed Chat were noted on May 22, the Northern Phalarope and Eastern Warbling Vireo on May 23 and the White-rumped Sandpiper on May 24. The Shoveller was last seen on May 25, on which date the Sennett Nighthawk was first seen. The Indigo Bunting was noted on May 26 and the Eastern Cliff Swallow and Cedar Waxwing on May 30.

In June, the Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo was first noted on June 5. The American Redstart and Lazuli Bunting were last seen on June 7, and the Cedar Waxwing was last seen on June 11. The Wood Thrush arrived June 15. Olive-backed Swainson Thrushes also were seen during June. The Piping Plover was first seen on June 9.

The 1935 migration list for Logan County was sent in under date of June 4 by Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Glandon. The following resident and winter resident species were observed in their vicinity during the past winter: American Rough-legged Hawk, Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Marsh Hawk, Prairie Falcon, American Duck Hawk, Greater Prairie Chicken, Ring-necked Common Pheasant, American Barn Owl, Screech Owl (subsp.), American Long-eared Owl, Western Horned Owl, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Saskatchewan Horned Lark, American Magpie, Eastern Crow, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike, English House Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Tree Sparrow and Common Lapland Longspur.

A Shufeldt Oregon Junco was observed on January 31. During February two arrivals were noted, twenty-five Common Mallards on the 17th and three Canada Geese (subsp.) on the 22nd. The latter observation

was made by Mesdames E. B. and Melvin Lambert. On March 1 American Pintails and Eastern Slate-colored Juncos were noted. Many male Red-winged Blackbirds were reported by Myron Lambert on March 2. Arrivals on March 10 included a pair of Green-winged Teals, a pair of Shovellers and a Northern Shrike (subsp.). The Eastern Robin made its belated appearance on March 11. The notes of the Sparrow Hawk (subsp.) were heard on March 13. Mrs. Velva King observed an Eastern Common Bluebird on March 16. Fifteen Sandhill Brown Cranes were seen on March 17 and many flocks on March 30. These cranes were unusually common all through the spring. Three Franklin Gulls were also seen on March 17. Two Northern Killdeer arrived on March 20. Mr. Glenn Viehmeyer noted five Mountain Bluebirds on March 25. Arrivals on March 26 were the Lesser Yellow-legs (1), Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker (1), and Bronzed Grackle (2). On March 29 several Blue-winged Teals, two Canvas-backs, a Common Red-shafted Flicker and several Eastern Common Meadowlarks were observed.

Mr. Glenn Viehmeyer observed seven Lesser Scaups on April 1. On April 2 Chestnut-collared Longspurs were noted. Two days later two large flocks numbering about 300 in all were seen. These longspurs were still present during the early part of May. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Viehmeyer noted the presence of the Western Mourning Dove on the same day. On April 3 a crippled Northern Ruddy Duck was picked up by a game warden. An Eastern Belted Kingfisher was seen on April 5 by Myron Lambert. On April 7 five arrivals were noted, these being the Gadwall (2), Wilson Snipe (1), Southern Long-billed Curlew (2), Least Sandpiper (25), and Western Burrowing Owl (4). On April 8 Mr. Glenn Viehmeyer saw nine Lesser Snow Geese and shot a specimen of the Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk. April 14 brought a Great Blue Heron (subsp.), twelve Baldpates, a Redhead and twelve Northern American Coots. On the same day E. B. Lambert and Melvin Wilcox observed a flock of White Pelicans estimated at 150 in number. The Western Vesper Sparrow and two Song Sparrows (subsp.) were seen on April 15. A Northern Broad-winged Hawk was noted on April 16. On April 17 two Sage Thrashers were seen. On the same day Franklin Meroney reported the presence of the Yellow-headed Blackbird. Many Brewer Blackbirds appeared on April 19. A Swainson Hawk was observed on April 20 and a Cowbird (subsp.) on April 21. On April 22 the arrival of a Northern Crested Flycatcher was noted and on April 23 a Western House Wren. An Eastern Myrtle Warbler was seen on April 27 and on April 28 six species were observed, as follows: Common Pied-billed Grebe (5), Wilson Phalarope (6), Ring-billed Gull (several), Forster Tern (several), Rocky Mountain Say Phoebe (1), and Northern Audubon Warbler (1). An American Eared Grebe was seen on April 29. On April 30 four Dowitchers (subsp.), several Stilt Sandpipers, four Marbled Godwits, an Arctic Spotted Towhee, and a Gambel Sparrow were noted to be present.

On May 1 three Solitary Sandpipers (subsp.), one Hudsonian Godwit, one Avocet, and a Barn Swallow were seen. A Western Mockingbird was reported by George Lewis, it having been seen and identified by him and his aunt, Mrs. George Viehmeyer, on May 2. On May 3 a Maryland Yellow-throat (subsp.) and six Eastern White-crowned Sparrows were observed. Nine American Black-crowned Night Herons and one each of the American Bittern and the Western Willet were noted on May 4. On May 5 the American Duck Hawk (1; Glenn Viehmeyer), Hermit Thrush (subsp.), Western Lark Sparrow and Common Lincoln Sparrow were noted. One male Bufflehead, a Nuttall Poor-will, one Eastern Kingbird, a Common Bank Swallow and two Black and White Warblers were seen on May 6, the kingbird and swallow having been reported by Mr. Glenn Viehmeyer. Eight species were seen on May 7, as follows: Spotted Sandpiper (1), Arkansas Kingbird (2), Long-billed

Marsh Wren (1), Brown Thrasher (1), Eastern Yellow Warbler (1), Bobolink (4 males), Pale American Goldfinch (1, seen by Glenn Viehmeyer), and Lark Bunting (1). The Olive-backed Swainson Thrush was seen on May 8, and two Northern Blue Jays, two Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeaks and one Swamp Sparrow on the 9th. On May 11 species observed were one each of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet (subsp.), Ovenbird and Long-tailed Chat. May 12 arrivals included the Alder Traill Flycatcher (3), Tennessee Warbler (1), Black-poll Warbler (1), Western Palm Warbler (1), Wilson Pileolated Warbler (1), and Baltimore Oriole (2). On the same day Mr. Glenn Viehmeyer found a dead Common Rock Wren which was sent to Prof. Swenk for identification, and Mr. and Mrs. Viehmeyer observed an American Long-eared Owl. The Red-headed Woodpecker and Alaska(?) Yellow Warbler were seen on May 13, and three American Black Terns on the 15th. May 16 brought a pair of Wood Thrushes. An Upland Plover, a Northern Purple Martin and a Veery (subsp.) were seen on May 18. Species noted on May 20 were a Catbird, Bullock Oriole and Harris Sparrow. An American Redstart and a White-throated Sparrow were seen on May 22. Observations for May 23 were the Black-bellied Plover (3), Blackburnian Warbler (1), and Chipping Sparrow (subsp.) (2). An Orchard Oriole was seen on May 24, and a Western Blue Grosbeak was heard singing on May 25. May 26 brought five species, including the Sennett Nighthawk (1), Cedar Waxwing (3), Red-eyed Vireo (1), Mourning Warbler (1; Glenn Viehmeyer), and Lazuli Bunting (1). An Eastern Least Tern was observed on May 27. A Magnolia Warbler appeared on May 28 and a Florida Gallinule on May 30. Four Soras, many Eastern Cliff Swallows and a pair of Northern Parula Warblers were noted by Viehmeyer and Glandon on June 2. On June 4 a Chestnut-sided Warbler was seen. Mr. Glandon comments upon the unexplainable absence up to June 4 of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Warbling Vireo and Dickcissel, this being the first year that they had not been seen before that date.

Under date of June 12, Miss Mollie A. Taylor sends a report on her 1935 bird observation about her home at Battle Creek, Madison County, Nebraska. During the winter the Eastern Hairy and Northern Downy Woodpeckers, Northern Blue Jays and Black-capped Chickadees came every day for food. On January 7, an Eastern Robin was seen bathing in a puddle in the yard. The Screech Owl showed himself occasionally. This past winter, for the first time since they have been feeding the birds, the Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch and Eastern Brown Creeper failed to come to feed at Miss Taylor's home. Miss Taylor encloses a press clipping dated March 2, telling of a flock of wild geese flying against the side of a farm home near Loretto, Boone County, during the snow storm of February 24, and also two others dated March 12, telling of an abundance of Common Mallards and American Pintails on the Elkhorn River near O'Neill, Holt County, at that time, and of American Magpies all over Holt County. Another press clipping dated April 4, stated that Mr. Edward Kirkpatrick of O'Neill, Holt County, saw a flock of birds at that place that he identified as the European Starling, though of course this record is open to question. Another O'Neill man, Mr. Lee Downey, was reported to have placed corn and wheat out for Western Meadowlarks on the afternoon of April 11, and before nightfall had counted 123 of these birds visiting the food provided by him. At Wisner, Cuming County, the Northern Purple Martins arrived at a nesting box at the home of Mr. H. A. Degner on April 6, the exact date of their arrival in 1934. A Mockingbird (subsp.) appeared on May 3 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Johnson at O'Neill. Early in the spring, shortly after a snowfall, several of her school children brought Miss Taylor dead Sparrow Hawks, all at about the same time. One was found dying on the porch of a neighbor, and everyone wondered what was destroying so many of these birds. Either a Gambel Sparrow or an Eastern White-crowned Sparrow came into Miss Taylor's yard during

the spring migration and helped itself to the dandelion seeds.

During the early summer the feeding tray at Miss Taylor's home was visited by the Northern Blue Jays, Eastern Robins, Catbirds, Baltimore Orioles and Bronzed Grackles, chiefly, which also ate the suet tied up on the tree branches. The Northern Blue Jays dominated the feeding tray, though the Bronzed Grackles were not far behind. During the early part of June, the birds were busy gathering material for nest-building. Miss Taylor put out some old nests for them, and they were quickly demolished and carried away along with new strings, ravelings and strips of cloth that also were put out. The species observed using this material included the Eastern Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Eastern Robin, Catbird and Eastern Yellow Warbler. Other species noted about her home by Miss Taylor during 1935 include the Western Mourning Dove, Night-hawk (subsp.), Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Western House Wren, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Warbling Vireo, Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, Western Meadowlark, Orchard Oriole, American Goldfinch and Eastern Chipping Sparrow.

Miss Lucile Motz, one of Miss Taylor's former pupils, and now a student in the Battle Creek High School, and her father, living at the County Farm, are quite interested in birds, and have compiled a list of those seen this year at the Farm, fifty-eight in number, as follows: Eastern Great Blue Heron, Eastern Green Heron, Blue-winged Teal, Cooper Hawk, Sparrow Hawk (subsp.), Greater Prairie Chicken, Eastern Bob-white, Ring-necked Common Pheasant, Sora, Northern Killdeer, Wilson Snipe, Lesser Yellow-legs, Franklin Gull, Forster Tern, American Black Tern, Western Mourning Dove, Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Screech Owl (subsp.), Great Horned Owl (subsp.), Western Burrowing Owl, Nighthawk (subsp.), Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Common Red-shafted Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Eastern Phoebe, Saskatchewan Horned Lark, Barn Swallow, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Crow, Black-capped Chickadee (subsp.), Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, Western House Wren, Mockingbird (subsp.), Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Eastern Common Bluebird, Eastern Yellow Warbler, American Redstart, Bobolink, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird (subsp.), Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Eastern Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Eastern Cardinal, American Goldfinch (subsp.), Lark Bunting and Song Sparrow (subsp.).

Under date of May 28, Mrs. George L. Day of Superior reports that, in spite of the drouth, the Day family had a good season with the birds in 1934. Their pair of Eastern Cardinals successfully raised three families last year. The first nest was located in the vines on their south porch, where they had a swing and chairs and sat every day, and two young were reared; the second nest was placed about six feet from the first one in the vines just around the corner, and one bird was reared; and the third nest was located in the shrubs about fifteen feet from the porch and just a little way from the feeding table. This season (1935) the Eastern Cardinals are nesting some other place, to the regret of the Day family, but they still come to their bath and feeding table. The Days also had on their premises two nests each of the Catbird and Brown Thrasher and one each of the Baltimore Oriole and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Mrs. Day reports also that last fall they had a Chat stay with them long and late, feasting on the watermelons provided for the birds. They had to have three different tables with melon on them to keep peace among the Catbirds, Chat, Baltimore Orioles and various other birds. The Ruby-throated Hummingbird remained as late as into November. The present spring (1935), aside from the disaster to the Northern Purple Martins, has also in many ways been very good. The

Hermit Thrush (subsp. ?), Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Ovenbird and American Redstart were some of the more unusual visitors in the Day yard, all staying for some time. The Eastern White-crowned Sparrows tarried for weeks and became very tame and friendly.

Mr. George Blinco of Chadron, Dawes County, reports under date of April 25 on some of his bird observations made in that locality during the present year. He states that he noticed numbers of Common Mallards on the White River between Fort Robinson and Andrews all through the winter, and wondered what they found to eat. On a trip to Whitney Lake he found what he estimated to be about 5,000 ducks in the lake in an open space of water with ice close by. He examined also a Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse that he found dead, and found nothing but green leaves in its crop, and wonders how many of them will be able to survive until the return of warm spring days. On January 20, he saw a Western Great Horned Owl (another one was seen on March 5), on January 21 three Aiken(?) Screech Owls (another one seen on March 28), and on January 23 a pair of Northern Bald Eagles. On February 28, at Fort Robinson, he saw a Western Meadowlark. Two Red-tailed Hawks (subsp.) were seen on March 4. On March 6, a flock of Piñon Jays was seen west of Glen in Sioux County, on which date five or six Western Meadowlarks and a flock of Alaska (?) Lapland Longspurs were observed. On March 14, Mr. Blinco saw two Crows and several Red-winged Blackbirds. Two Canvas-backs were seen on March 15, and on March 16 Mr. Blinco saw a Cooper Hawk, two Northern Sharp-shinned Hawks and a Common Red-shafted Flicker. A Sparrow Hawk and six Northern Killdeers were seen on March 23. Two Eastern Green Herons were seen at running water west of Harrison on April 2, two Western Robins were seen on April 4, a Bronzed Grackle on April 6, two Western Mourning Doves on April 17, large numbers of (Saskatchewan ?) Horned Larks on April 19, and eight Mountain Bluebirds and one Arctic Spotted Towhee on April 23.

Concerning the flocks of Horned Larks, Mr. Blinco, who is a railroad engineer, writes: "As I came in today (April 25) it was snowing, and at clear spaces on the ground there were flocks of the Horned Larks, migrating I suppose. I wonder what they get to eat in western Nebraska, due to the drouth, and no shelter. In the wide open spaces of this region the Horned Larks roost on the tops of the rails at night, to get out of the wind and snow, and when the train comes along I can see them fly up in front of the headlight, thirty to forty feet straight in the air, a peculiarity of this bird. Many of them do not get out of the way and are caught or hit by the engine. After completing a trip during a snowstorm, I have counted as many as fifteen Horned Larks in the front of the engine. Another bird that roosts on the rail, in the summertime, is the Western Nighthawk. It sits on the rail in the daytime and I see them on the rail all day. We have a great many American Magpies in this corner of the state. It is a familiar sight to see a flock of Magpies at a dead jack-rabbit that has been hit by the train. At sunup on March 14 I counted exactly thirty-two Pronghorn Antelopes close to Harrison, Sioux County. During the winter I counted thirteen deer close to Andrews, Sioux County, on the river, when they came down for water."

The 1935 N. O. U. Cooperative Bird Migration List is summarized in condensed and tabulated form on the following pages, just as it has been annually for the past ten years. Ordinarily (unless otherwise stated) the date given is that of the first arrival. The stations for 1935 include Lincoln, Omaha, Fairbury, Hastings, Red Cloud and a combined North Platte-Stapleton record. The authorities for the various dates may be found in the detailed account of the migration given on the preceding pages and on pages 61 to 67 of the April number of the *Review*.

## THE 1935 MIGRATION SEASON

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NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	NO. PLATTE-STAPLETON
Common Loon (subsp.)	Apr. 28	May 5	Apr. 17	Apr. 26		Apr. 29
American Eared Grebe	June 3					
Western Grebe		Mar. 23	Apr. 28		Apr. 21	Apr. 26
Common Pied-billed Grebe		May 16		Apr. 12	Mar. 25	Apr. 12
White Pelican		Apr. 24	May 7	Apr. 28		Apr. 13
Great Blue Heron (subsp.)		May 4	Apr. 30	Apr. 24	Apr. 19	May 15
Eastern Green Heron		May 4	May 7	Apr. 24		Apr. 11
American Black-crowned Night Heron		May 24		Apr. 28		Apr. 27
American Bittern						Mar. 30
Eastern Least Bittern						Jan. 22
Canada Goose (subsp.)	Mar. 16	Feb. 4	Mar. 14	Mar. 24	Feb. 20	
Whit-fronted Goose			Mar. 27	Mar. 10		Apr. 10
Lesser Snow Goose	Mar. 14	Mar. 23	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
Blue Goose	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 16	Mar. 24	Apr. 2	
Common Mallard (migrants)	Mar. 16	Feb. 24*	Mar. 6	Feb. 2	Feb. 18	Feb. 3
Gadwall			Apr. 17			Mar. 17
Baldpate	Mar. 23	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Mar. 24		Mar. 24
American Pintail	Mar. 9	Feb. 24*	Mar. 14	Feb. 2	May 12	Jan. 13
Green-winged Teal	Mar. 23		Mar. 26	Feb. 2	Mar. 5	Feb. 21
Blue-winged Teal	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	Mar. 26	Mar. 17	Mar. 25	Mar. 17
Shoveller	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 14	Mar. 24		Mar. 10
Lesser Scaup	Mar. 23	Mar. 23	May 6	Mar. 10		Apr. 1
Redhead	Apr. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 16			Apr. 3
Ring-necked Duck				Mar. 14		
Canvas-back	Mar. 23	Mar. 31	Mar. 14			Mar. 3
American Golden-eye (last seen)		Mar. 31				
Bufflehead	Mar. 23			Mar. 31		May 2
Northern Ruddy Duck	Apr. 13	Apr. 7	Apr. 2	May 10	Apr. 21	Apr. 13
Red-breasted Merganser		Mar. 14	May 7			Mar. 17
American Buff-breasted Merganser	Mar. 9			Mar. 10		Jan. 5
Hooded Merganser						Apr. 12
Northern Turkey Vulture		June 16**	Apr. 5	Apr. 21		Mar. 23
Northern Sharp-shinned Hawk	Apr. 13			Apr. 23		Feb. 3

\*At Ashland.

\*\*At Macy.



NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	NO. PLATTE- STAPLETON
Cooper Hawk	Apr. 13	June 23*	Apr. 1			Jan. 13
Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.)	May 25	Mar. 24	Mar. 24	Mar. 17	Mar. 31	May 12
Northern Red-shouldered Hawk						Apr. 16
Northern Broad-winged Hawk			Mar. 28	Mar. 24	Apr. 20	Apr. 20
Swainson Hawk			Apr. 5	May 12	Mar. 23	Apr. 26
Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk (last seen)				Mar. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 28
American Rough-legged Hawk	Apr. 13	May 9	Jan. 1	Mar. 24	Apr. 21	Jan. 5
Marsh Hawk	Apr. 28**					
American Osprey						
Prairie Falcon					Apr. 20	Mar. 20
American Duck Hawk						May 5
Pigeon Hawk (subsp.)		May 4		Apr. 7		Feb. 2
Sparrow Hawk (subsp.)	Mar. 19	Feb. 5	Mar. 5	Mar. 10	Mar. 22	Feb. 17
Whooping Crane				Mar. 29***	Apr. 15(?)	
Brown Crane (subsp.)	Apr. 27		Mar. 27	Mar. 17	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Sora	May 11		May 10			June 2
Florida Gallinule						May 30
Northern American Coot	Apr. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 24	Apr. 21	Mar. 24
Piping Plover						June 9
Semipalmated Plover	Apr. 27		Mar. 27	Apr. 25		
Northern Killdeer	Feb. 21	Mar. 14	Feb. 11	Mar. 14	Feb. 19	Feb. 2
Black-bellied Plover				May 26		May 23
Ruddy Turnstone				May 26		
Wilson Snipe			Mar. 7	Apr. 21	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Long-billed Curlew (subsp.)						Mar. 26
Upland Plover			May 10		Apr. 23	Apr. 28
Spotted Sandpiper	Apr. 27	May 5	May 7	May 8	Apr. 23	Apr. 26
Solitary Sandpiper (subsp.)	Apr. 27	May 18	Apr. 15	Apr. 23	May 4	Apr. 27
Western Willet	Apr. 23		Mar. 22	Apr. 21		Apr. 27
Greater Yellow-legs		Apr. 25	Apr. 17	Apr. 25		Apr. 2
Lesser Yellow legs	Apr. 27	Mar. 23	Apr. 17	Apr. 21		Apr. 12
Pectoral Sandpiper	Apr. 27		Apr. 19	Apr. 27		May 11

\*At Decatur.

\*\*At Nebraska City.

\*\*\*At Kearney.

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	NO. PLATTE-STAPLETON
White-rumped Sandpiper.....	May 4			May 18		May 24
Baird Sandpiper.....	Mar. 23		Apr. 17	May 12		
Least Sandpiper.....	May 11	May 5	Apr. 15	Apr. 26		Apr. 7
Red-backed Sandpiper.....				May 23		
Dowitcher (subsp.).....			May 16	Apr. 26		Apr. 23
Stilt Sandpiper.....	May 11		May 16	May 12		Apr. 30
Semipalmated Sandpiper.....	Apr. 28	Mar. 23	Apr. 15	Apr. 29		May 8
Buff-breasted Sandpiper.....						Apr. 23
Marbled Godwit.....						Apr. 27
Hudsonian Godwit.....						May 1
Sanderling.....			May 10	Apr. 26		
Avocet.....	Apr. 27					Apr. 26
Wilson Phalarope.....	Apr. 28		May 9	Apr. 23		Apr. 23
Northern Phalarope.....			May 12			May 23
American Herring Gull.....		Mar. 23		Mar. 10		Mar. 10
Ring-billed Gull.....				Mar. 24		Mar. 10
Franklin Gull.....	Apr. 14		Apr. 20	Apr. 19	Apr. 9	Mar. 17
Bonaparte Gull.....				Apr. 25	May 29	
Common Tern.....				Apr. 25		Apr. 27
Forster Tern.....			May 8	May 26	May 12	Apr. 25
Eastern Least Tern.....		June 15*		May 28		Apr. 30
American Black Tern.....	May 11	May 18	May 15	May 20	May 4	Apr. 14
Western Mourning Dove.....	Mar. 21	Apr. 18	Mar. 21	Mar. 25	Mar. 13	May 14
Eastern Yellow-billed Cuckoo.....	May 27	May 18	June 12		May 27	Mar. 24
Black-billed Cuckoo.....		May 19	June 23			June 5
American Barn Owl.....			Mar. 6			
Western (?) Great Horned Owl.....	Apr. 27		Mar. 14		Jan. 6	Feb. 23
Western Burrowing Owl.....			Apr. 26			Jan. 1
Northern Short-eared Owl.....						Apr. 7
Nuttall Poor-will.....						Jan. 1
Eastern Whip-poor-will.....		May 18				May 6
Nighthawk (subsp.).....	May 23					
Chimney Swift.....	Apr. 26	May 4	May 2	May 1	May 21	May 25
Ruby-throated Hummingbird.....	May 19	May 25	May 30	May 18	May 20	

\*At Tekamah.

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	NO. PLATTE- STAPLETON
Eastern Belted Kingfisher.....	May 11.....	Apr. 25.....	Feb. 26.....	Mar. 24.....	Jan. 1.....	Jan. 10
Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker.....	Mar. 23.....	Feb. 25.....	Jan. 1.....	Feb. 22.....	Jan. 27.....	Jan. 28
Common Red-shafted Flicker (migrants)				Jan. 15.....	Jan. 15.....	Apr. 30
Red-bellied Woodpecker.....	May 25.....	Wintered.....	Jan. 1.....	Mar. 24.....	Apr. 20.....	May 13
Red-headed Woodpecker.....	May 9.....	May 5.....	May 10.....	May 9.....	Apr. 4.....	May 13
Eastern Kingbird.....	May 5.....	May 7.....	Apr. 25.....	May 1.....	Apr. 28.....	Apr. 24
Arkansas Kingbird.....	May 5.....	June 1.....	May 1.....	May 5.....	Apr. 29.....	May 6
Northern Crested Flycatcher.....	May 25.....	May 19.....	May 10.....	May 1.....	Apr. 28.....	Apr. 22
Eastern Phoebe.....	Mar. 23.....	Apr. 14.....	Mar. 14.....	Mar. 24.....	Mar. 28.....	Apr. 20
Rocky Mountain Say Phoebe.....				Mar. 24.....		Apr. 28
Acadian Flycatcher.....		June 16*.....	May 5.....			
Alder Trail Flycatcher.....	May 20.....	May 10.....	May 16.....	May 20.....	May 15.....	May 12
Least Flycatcher.....	May 8.....	May 12.....	May 10.....	May 8.....	May 1.....	May 15
Eastern Wood Pewee.....	May 25.....	May 12**.....	May 10.....		Apr. 26.....	May 22
Western Wood Pewee.....						
Olive-sided Flycatcher (subsp.).....		May 7.....				
Tree Swallow.....	Apr. 28***.....	May 25.....	Apr. 6.....	May 12.....	May 26.....	
Common Bank Swallow.....	Apr. 27.....	Apr. 28.....	May 2.....	Apr. 21.....	Apr. 28.....	Apr. 23
Rough-winged Swallow.....	Apr. 27.....	May 7.....	May 2.....	Apr. 21.....	Apr. 20.....	
Barn Swallow.....	Apr. 27.....	May 8.....	Apr. 26.....	Apr. 28.....	Apr. 27.....	May 1
Eastern Cliff Swallow.....		July 1****.....			May 20.....	May 30
Northern Purple Martin.....	Apr. 7.....	Mar. 23.....	Apr. 1.....	Apr. 6.....	Apr. 5.....	May 12
Northern Blue Jay (migrants).....	Apr. 27.....	Wintered.....		Apr. 14.....	Apr. 26.....	
American Magpie.....		June 18*****.....	Mar. 2.....	Mar. 31.....		Jan. 1
Pinon Jay (last seen).....					Mar. 17.....	
Eastern Brown Creeper (last seen).....	Apr. 2.....			May 24.....		
Western House Wren.....	Apr. 22.....	Apr. 27.....	Apr. 16.....	Apr. 19.....	Apr. 23.....	Apr. 23
Bewick Wren (subsp.).....				Apr. 24.....		
Eastern Carolina Wren.....		Mar. 10.....	Jan. 1.....			
Long-billed Marsh Wren (subsp.).....		May 18.....				May 7
Common Rock Wren.....						May 12

\*At Tekamah.

\*\*At Florence.

\*\*\*At Nebraska City.

\*\*\*\*At Meadow.

\*\*\*\*\*At Nashville, between Florence and Fort Calhoun.

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	NO. PLATTE-STAPLETON
Mockingbird (subsp.)	Apr. 28*	May 10	Apr. 6	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	May 1
Catbird	May 8	May 5	May 12	May 11	May 11	May 1
Brown Thrasher	Apr. 21	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	May 3
Sage Thrasher	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Jan. 1	Feb. 10	Jan. 12	Apr. 17
Eastern Robin	May 7	May 5	May 6	May 8	May 9	Jan. 24
Wood Thrush	May 3	May 5	Apr. 18	May 5	May 5	May 16
Hermit Thrush (subsp.)	May 8	May 5	Apr. 26	May 2	May 18	May 8
Olive-backed Swainson Thrush						
Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush						
Veery (subsp.)						
Eastern Common Bluebird	Mar. 4	Feb. 25	Jan. 1	Mar. 10	Apr. 12	May 22
Mountain Bluebird (last seen)				Mar. 17		Mar. 16
Townsend Solitaire (last seen)	May 25	May 18	May 1	Apr. 25		Mar. 24
Eastern Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		Wintered	Mar. 22			Mar. 23
Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet	Apr. 18	Apr. 14	Apr. 17	Apr. 17	Apr. 29	May 9
Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet				Apr. 26		
American Common Pipit	June 3	May 25	Mar. 3	May 26	May 27	May 26
Cedar Waxwing	Jan. 26	Apr. 1				Mar. 22
Northern Shrike (subsp.) (last seen)	Mar. 23	May 9	Mar. 29	Mar. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 26
Loggerhead Shrike (subsp.)	Apr. 21	May 18		May 12		
European Starling	May 9	May 10	May 8	May 21	May 5	May 10
Northern White-eyed Vireo	May 25	May 18	May 10			
Northern Bell Vireo						
Yellow-throated Vireo	May 25	May 18	May 10	May 21	May 5	May 10
Blue-headed Solitary Vireo						
Red-eyed Vireo	May 25	May 5	May 10	May 11		May 21
Warbling Vireo (subsp.)	May 1	May 4	Apr. 30	May 1	Apr. 28	May 23
Black and White Warbler	May 4	May 15	May 2	Apr. 24	May 1	Apr. 26
Prothonotary Warbler		June 15**	May 10		May 18	
Tennessee Warbler	May 18	May 10	May 10	May 16	May 18	May 12
Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler	May 5	May 2	May 15	Apr. 24	May 2	May 8
Eastern Nashville Warbler				May 18	May 24	May 20
Northern Parula Warbler						May 19
Yellow Warbler (subsp.)	Apr. 30	May 5	May 1	May 5	May 7	May 7

\*At Unadilla.

\*\*At Tekamah.

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	NO. PLATTE- STAPLETON
Magnolia Warbler.....	May 18	May 19	May 12	May 17		May 11
Cape May Warbler.....				May 22		
Eastern Myrtle Warbler.....	Apr. 24	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Apr. 9	Apr. 26	Apr. 24
Northern Audubon Warbler.....				May 9	Apr. 26	Apr. 28
Northern Black-throated Green Warbler.....				May 19		
Cerulean Warbler.....		May 18				
Blackburnian Warbler.....		May 19		May 20		May 23
Chestnut-sided Warbler.....				May 17		June 4
Bay-breasted Warbler.....	May 4	May 12	May 10	May 1		May 8
Black-poll Warbler.....						May 12
Western Palm Warbler.....	May 2	May 4	May 10	May 12	May 23	May 11
Ovenbird.....					May 20	May 11
Ginnell Common Water-Thrush.....		May 4	May 10			
Louisiana Water-Thrush.....		May 4	May 10	May 20		
MacGillivray Warbler.....		May 18				May 16
Kentucky Warbler.....						
Mourning Warbler.....	May 2	May 4	May 3	May 20	May 20	May 26
Maryland Yellow-throat (subsp.).....		May 5	May 10	Apr. 23	Apr. 29	May 2
Chat (subsp.).....	May 18	May 12	May 20	May 18	May 19	May 11
Wilson Pileolated Warbler.....				May 20		May 9
Canada Warbler.....						
American Redstart.....	May 18	May 19	May 10	May 11	May 15	May 10
Bobolink.....				May 26	May 26	May 7
Eastern Common Meadowlark.....	Mar. 24	Mar. 19	May 3	Apr. 14		Mar. 29
Western Meadowlark.....	Jan. 26	Mar. 12		Jan. 30	Feb. 12	Feb. 10
Yellow-headed Blackbird.....	Apr. 27	Apr. 19	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	Apr. 17
Red-winged Blackbird (subsp.).....	Mar. 15	Mar. 14	Mar. 17	Mar. 10	Mar. 10	Mar. 3
Orchard Oriole.....	May 10	May 10	May 6	May 12	May 9	May 11
Baltimore Oriole.....	May 6	May 4	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 8
Bullock Oriole.....						May 8
Rusty Blackbird.....					Feb. 5	Feb. 17
Brewer Blackbird.....	Mar. 21	Mar. 31	Mar. 12	Apr. 21	May 12	Feb. 17
Bronzed Grackle.....					Feb. 5	Mar. 26
Cowbird (subsp.).....	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 10	Apr. 9	Apr. 28	Apr. 20
Scarlet Tanager.....		May 18	May 10	May 20	May 16	May 20
Western Tanager.....						May 8
Rose-breasted Grosbeak.....	May 5	May 4	May 5	May 1	May 1	May 21

NAME OF BIRD	LINCOLN	OMAHA	FAIRBURY	HASTINGS	RED CLOUD	NO. PLATTE- STAPLETON
Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak.....	May 28.					
Western Blue Grosbeak.....			May 6.....	May 1.....	Apr. 29.....	May 5.....
Indigo Bunting.....		May 25.....	June 2.....	May 20.....	May 9.....	May 14.....
Lazuli Bunting.....				May 21.....	May 11.....	May 26.....
Dickcissel.....	May 25.....	May 30*.....	June 9.....	May 18.....	Apr. 30.....	May 21.....
Evening Grosbeak (subsp.) (last seen)				May 26.....	May 26.....	Apr. 26.....
Eastern Purple Finch.....	May 4.....					
Common Redpoll.....				Mar. 10.....	Jan. 28.....	
Northern Pine Siskin.....			May 10.....	May 9.....	Feb. 28.....	
American Goldfinch (subsp.).....			Jan. 1.....	May 9.....	Feb. 11.....	Jan. 6.....
Red-eyed Eastern Towhee.....	Apr. 2.....	Apr. 27.....	Jan. 1.....	Apr. 21.....	Apr. 28.....	
Arctic Spotted Towhee.....	Apr. 22.....		Apr. 16.....	Apr. 21.....	Apr. 23.....	Apr. 30.....
Lark Bunting.....				May 12.....	Apr. 23.....	May 7.....
Savannah Sparrow (subsp.).....	Mar. 23.....	May 4.....	Apr. 20.....	Apr. 15.....		
Western Grasshopper Sparrow.....		Apr. 14.....	May 7.....	Mar. 24.....	Apr. 5.....	May 1.....
Baird Sparrow.....				May 19.....		
Western Henslow Sparrow.....					Apr. 29.....	
Vesper Sparrow (subsp.).....	May 4.....		Apr. 10.....	Mar. 26.....	May 3.....	Apr. 15.....
Lark Sparrow (subsp.).....	May 2.....	May 30*.....	Apr. 20.....	Apr. 18.....	Apr. 25.....	May 5.....
White-winged Junco.....				Feb. 22.....		
Eastern Slate-colored Junco.....	Mar. 23.....	Apr. 18.....	Apr. 30.....	Mar. 10.....	Apr. 19.....	Apr. 26.....
Shufeldt Oregon Junco.....				Feb. 22.....	Feb. 11.....	Apr. 28.....
Pink-sided Junco.....				Apr. 24.....		
Tree Sparrow (subsp.) (last seen)			May 8.....	Feb. 20.....	Apr. 29.....	Apr. 14.....
Eastern Chipping Sparrow.....	Apr. 8.....	Mar. 23.....	Apr. 20.....	Apr. 24.....	Apr. 5.....	May 8.....
Clay-colored Sparrow.....	May 1.....	May 8.....	Apr. 22.....	Apr. 24.....	Apr. 28.....	May 6.....
Field Sparrow (subsp.).....	Apr. 13.....	Mar. 25.....	Mar. 19.....	Mar. 24.....	May 5.....	Apr. 26.....
Harris Sparrow (migrants).....	May 4.....	Mar. 24.....	May 20.....	Mar. 26.....	Feb. 23.....	May 14.....
Eastern White-crowned Sparrow.....			Mar. 30.....	Apr. 23.....	Apr. 23.....	Apr. 18.....
Gambel Sparrow.....	Apr. 30.....		May 2.....	Apr. 17.....	Apr. 28.....	Apr. 30.....
White-throated Sparrow.....	May 1.....	May 5.....		Apr. 24.....	Apr. 29.....	May 9.....
Eastern Fox Sparrow.....						
Common Lincoln Sparrow.....	Apr. 26.....		Apr. 28.....	Apr. 23.....	May 10.....	Apr. 20.....
Song Sparrow (subsp.).....						
Lapland Longspur (subsp.).....	Apr. 5.....	Mar. 17.....	Jan. 1.....	Mar. 17.....	Apr. 12.....	Apr. 15.....
Chestnut-collared Longspur.....						Feb. 22.....
*At Tekamah.						Apr. 2.....

## HERE AND THERE WITH THE N. O. U. MEMBERS

Under date of April 28, Dr. Mary Price Roberts reports that the projected Bird Club in Grand Island (*antea* iii, p. 46) has finally materialized, as a branch of the City Improvement Association, with about twenty members, almost all of them beginners in bird study. To date there have been five Sunday morning hikes, all led by Dr. Roberts, and three evening meetings. It is planned to continue these activities until the close of school. During the hike on the morning of April 28, when a Myrtle Warbler was sighted, Dr. Roberts was the only one who had ever before seen the bird, and most of the hikers saw their first Eastern Common Bluebird on this trip. It is hoped that as the group grows in experience and knowledge of the birds that it will be able to organize on an independent basis. Dr. Roberts also sends a clipping from the Grand Island *Independent*, stating that on April 20 approximately 300 Brown Cranes were foraging in the fields just north of Central City, Merrick County, and that the farmers in that locality were inclined to welcome their departure more than their arrival.

Under date of April 30, Mrs. H. C. Johnston of Superior, Nuckolls County, reports that Mr. John Aldrich, who has been a hunter since he was a small boy, said that never in his life had he seen as many Little Brown and Sandhill Brown Cranes as he saw during the past spring, in the Superior vicinity. Mrs. Johnston also reports that the Northern Pine Siskins were still in that vicinity at the date of her writing.

Under date of May 1, Miss Elizabeth Rooney of Omaha, reports that during the preceding week she had spent two mornings in Miller Park observing an albino Eastern Robin that had put in an appearance there.

The Omaha Nature Study Club held its Ninth Annual Field Day in Fontenelle Forest on Sunday, May 5, with an attendance of thirty-five persons. A group photograph was taken at the marble bird bath in the Reserve, and was published in the Omaha *World-Herald* for May 12.

Mrs. H. F. Hole of Crete, our one honorary member resident in Nebraska, visited with the Misses Susie and Agness Callaway on May 6, while enroute from Crete to Superior. Although many of the water birds had gone on, Mrs. Hole listed about sixty birds at Fairbury.

Under date of May 6, Mr. Wilson Tout of North Platte reports that the North Platte Bird Club completed its first year with twenty-two members in good standing. Mrs. Carl Collister was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. J. C. Hollman, Vice-President, and Mrs. A. H. Bivans, Secretary-Treasurer.

Under date of May 18, Mrs. Lulu Körtz Hudson of Simeon, Cherry County, writes that as early as 1888 she found nests of the Southern Long-billed Curlew in western Cherry County, but that in late years she had found no nests. For some time the past spring she had been hearing the calls of these birds, and on May 16 the riders of the Hudsons' Bow and Arrow Ranch reported the finding of three pairs of nesting birds of this species. In one of these nests two of the four eggs were hatched on that date.

The Omaha Nature Study Club met at the northwest entrance of Fontenelle Reserve at Dr. Towne's bird bath on Sunday, June 9, 1935, at 3:00 P. M., for its ninth annual business meeting. The business consisted of election of officers and the planning of activities for the current year. The new officers elected were: President—Mr. Fred Eastman; Vice-President—Miss Elizabeth Rooney; Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. L. O. Horsky. The Club considered ways and means of more effectually resisting attempts to impair the value of the city parks as bird sanctuaries and to provide feeding stations and nesting boxes for

the birds in them. It also expressed its desire to assist in carrying out the wish of Mr. E. J. Cornish, who recently donated 120 acres on Carter Lake to Omaha with the provision that the land become a park and not a playground or an airdrome. It also decided to continue to urge that the Gifford estate lands, including 2,000 acres on Wiley Point on the Nebraska side, be added to Fontenelle Forest Reserve as a national park and wild life sanctuary.

Under date of June 10, Mrs. G. A. Loveland, our former Nebraskan, now of Norwich, Vermont, writes as follows: "It was nice to come home after six months in Florida and find the last three numbers of the *Review* waiting for me, and to read of the interesting activities of the N. O. U. members. We had a very pleasant winter in Florida, but I added only five new birds to my life list this year. One was the Anhinga, or 'snake bird' as it is called, for as it swims in the water only its long snake-like head and neck are visible. We saw it often farther up in the New River than our apartment in Fort Lauderdale, or in the various canals and waterways around that region. Near Lake Okechobee on the way home I heard the Chuck-will's-widow, and it was interesting to compare his note with the Eastern Whip-poor-will's. Then at the famous Deering estate south of Miami we saw and heard the huge Pileated Woodpecker. He was working in some tall palm trees and was in sight and hearing as long as we cared to stay. They were said to be very destructive and I believe were not protected. The Red-bellied Woodpecker and Red-cockaded Woodpecker we saw near our apartment in Fort Lauderdale. There was no bird club in Fort Lauderdale, in contrast to Clearwater and Daytona Beach, where last year there were live bird clubs and much interest. We are now enjoying our birds around here, especially the Eastern Whip-poor-wills, Eastern Hermit Thrush, Veery, Eastern Common Bluebird, Bobolink, Eastern Purple Finch and Song Sparrow. Our Vermont Bird and Botanical Club holds its fortieth annual field meeting this year from July 2 to 6 in West Wardsboro, in the heart of a Green Mountain wilderness."

Under date of July 11, Mrs. A. M. Brooking of Hastings, writes that she is pleasantly located for the summer at Boulder, Colorado, and that from out her window she can see nesting pairs of the Northern Pine Siskin, Western Chipping Sparrow and Northern House Finch.

#### A HISTORY OF NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGY

#### III. PERIOD OF THE EXPLORATIONS OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY (1804-1854)

##### The Lewis and Clark Expedition

With the acquisition of Louisiana province by the United States, President Thomas Jefferson decided to send an expedition to explore the region, Congress having appropriated the necessary money to defray the expenses of such an expedition. This expedition was to ascend the Missouri River to its sources, cross the Rocky Mountains and continue to the Pacific Ocean, and then return. This vast region was then a wilderness very little known to white men, and the expedition was to obtain all possible information about it. Under orders from President Jefferson, the expedition assembled during the winter of 1803-04 on the Mississippi River at the mouth of a small stream called Wood River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, under the command of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The party consisted of some forty persons, with one large and two small boats. The start up



the Missouri River was made on May 14, 1804, progress being made by rowing and towing the boats.

Between July 11 and September 7, 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was passing up the Missouri River along the eastern boundary of Nebraska. All of the principal islands and headlands along the Nebraska shore had been named by the French fur traders during the eighteenth century, and were recognized by Lewis and Clark, who recorded 556 miles of Nebraska shore line, which is 115 miles more than is shown in the Missouri River meanderings of today along the eastern border of Nebraska.

The expedition crossed the point (latitude 40°) marking the present southern boundary of Nebraska on July 11, 1804, reaching the mouth of the Great Nemaha River, about three miles south of the present town of Rulo in Richardson County, on the afternoon of that day. Camp was made on a large sand island with a growth of willows upon it, immediately opposite the mouth of the Great Nemaha, on the side of the island nearest the Missouri shore. Remaining at the same camp over July 12, the party proceeded onward on July 13 past the mouth of the Big Tarkio River, and camped on a large sandbar in the river opposite the northeastern corner of Richardson County and a prairie on the Holt County, Missouri, shore. On July 14 it passed the mouth of the Nishnabotna River, and camped on the Nebraska bank opposite a large island just above that river, in southeastern Nemaha County. The next day, July 15, the party passed the mouth of the Little Nemaha River, and camped in a point of woods on the Nebraska shore, opposite a large island, a little above. On July 16 it passed an island called Sun Island, about midway between the present towns of Brownville and Peru, and on to Bald Island (now McKissock Island), and camped on the Missouri bank in a point of woods above the lower point of Bald Island, a little below the present Iowa-Missouri boundary line. It remained at this same camp over July 17.

Resuming the ascent of the Missouri on July 18, the party passed several islands and reached Oven island, camping on the Nebraska bank opposite its lower end, a little below the present site of Nebraska City, Otoe County. The next day, July 19, it passed Oven Island or Baker's Island, and other islands, and camped on a willow island in a broad bend of the river opposite the Otoe County shore some distance above Nebraska City. July 20 it passed the mouth of Weeping Water Creek, and camped about three miles north of it under a high bluff bordering a prairie on the Nebraska bank about midway between the southern and northern boundaries of Cass County. The following day (July 21) the party passed the mouth of the Platte River, and also the mouth of Papillion Creek north of it, and camped on the Nebraska side in the present Sarpy County not far from the present town of Bellevue. This camp has been located as not far from the southeastern corner of section 31, township 13, range 13 East. On July 22 the Missouri was ascended about ten miles, passing the mouth of Mosquito Creek on the Iowa side, and camp was made above that creek in what is now Pottawattamie County, Iowa, a little below the present Council Bluffs. The party remained at this camp for four days (July 23 to 26), exploring the surrounding country in all directions.

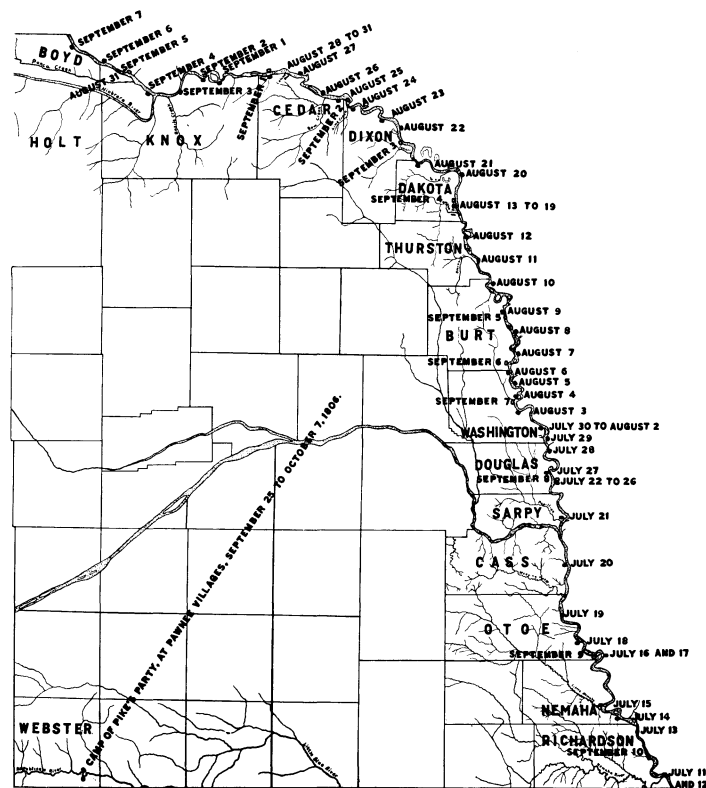
On July 27 the party swam their horses to the Nebraska side of the Missouri and proceeded to a camp in a copse of trees in a bend of the river on the Nebraska side on the present site of Omaha. The following day (July 28) it passed some creeks on the Iowa side and camped on that side of the river below the point of an island about a mile below the mouth of Boyer River in Pottawattamie County, opposite the northeastern corner of Douglas County, Nebraska. The party passed Boyer River on July 29, and again camped on the Iowa side. Then on the

morning of July 30 it reached the foot of a high bluff on the Nebraska shore that now forms a part of the town of Fort Calhoun in Washington County, where camp was made. The party remained at this camp for the three following days (July 31 to August 2, inclusive), and on the summit of this bluff, on August 3, was held the first council between the Indians and representatives of the United States Government. As a consequence this place was called the Council Bluff, and subsequently became the site of the first military post in Nebraska, Camp Missouri, later Fort Atkinson and still later Fort Calhoun.

After the conclusion of the council with the Indians on August 3, the party started on during the afternoon and moved up the river for five or six miles, camping on the upper part of a sandbar on the Nebraska side, in Washington County, southeast of the present town of Blair. The camp of August 4 was also on Washington County soil. Reaching a point below an island about a mile below Soldier Creek on August 5, the party camped there, in Harrison County, Iowa. August 6 it passed Soldier Creek and camped near the present Washington-Burt County line. The camp of August 7 was made in Harrison County, Iowa, a few miles south of the mouth of the Little Sioux River, which stream was passed on August 8, and camp again made on the Iowa side on a willow-covered bank, near the Harrison-Monona, Iowa, County line. The camp of August 9 was in northeastern Burt County, while that of August 10 was on a willow-covered sandbar on the Iowa side of the river, about opposite the Burt-Thurston, Nebraska, County line.

On August 11 the party reached and passed Blackbird Hill in the present Thurston County, where the great Omaha chief Blackbird, who died in 1800, was buried. Camp was made that night on a sandbar in a bend of the river above Blackbird Hill. The party again camped on a sandbar in a bed of the river on the night of August 12. On August 13 it passed Omaha Creek, and also the trading house of James Mackay during 1795-96, which he called Fort Charles, and that night camped near the old Omaha Indian village near the present town of Homer, Dakota County, where it remained from August 14 to 19, inclusive. On August 16 a large number of fish were seined from Omaha Creek.

Starting onward again on August 20, on which day Sergeant Floyd died, the party stopped to bury him on the high bluff and camp at the mouth of the river, both just south of the present Sioux City, Iowa, which yet bear Floyd's name. On August 21 the mouth of the Big Sioux River was passed, and camp was made in Dakota County, Nebraska, a few miles from the Dakota-Dixon County line. The next day (August 22) they passed the mouth of Ionia Creek in Dixon County, and camped in the present Union County, South Dakota, near the town of Elk Point of today. The camp of August 23 was on the Nebraska side, above a sand island and near the later site of Ionia, Dixon County. August 24 the party passed the remarkable "burning hill" near Ionia, and the mouth of the Vermilion River, and camped in Cedar County, Nebraska, not far below the mouth of the present Lime Creek. On August 25 camp was made on the Nebraska side at a point of willows in Cedar County not far above the Dixon-Cedar County line. The next day (August 26) the mouth of Bow Creek, in Cedar County, was passed, and camp made near the Clay-Yankton County line in South Dakota. On August 27 the mouth of the James River was passed, and camp was made on a sand beach along the South Dakota shore a half mile above it. After passing Calumet Bluff and reaching a point on the Cedar County, Nebraska, shore opposite to the present city of Yankton, South Dakota, the party stopped, on August 28, and maintained camp at that point for the next three days (August 29 to 31, inclusive), where a council was held with the Yankton Sioux Indians.



Map showing present county lines and giving the locations of the Nebraska camps of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The dates (July 11 to September 7) of the camps made on the ascent of the Missouri (1804) are given at the right of the river, opposite solid spots, while the dates (August 31 to September 10) of the camps made on the descent of the Missouri (1806) are given at the left of the river, opposite hollow spots. The map shows also the approximate location of the camp of the Pike Expedition, September 25 to October 7, 1806, in Webster County, Nebraska.

The expedition continued on up the river on September 1, passing White Bear Cliff and camping in a bend on the Nebraska side. On September 2 what seemed to be an ancient fortification at Bonhomme Island in the bend of the river, now in Knox County, Nebraska, was examined, and the camp made above it. The camp of September 3 was in Knox County. On September 4 the mouth of Bazile Creek and the Niobrara River were passed, at which latter point the Ponca Indians were encountered, and camp made on the Nebraska side a little above the mouth of the Niobrara. The mouth of Ponca Creek was passed on September 5, and camp made on the upper point of a large island near there. The next night was passed several miles higher up, on the South Dakota side. On September 7 the Tower in Boyd County, Nebraska, was passed,

and the last camp in Nebraska was made above it about six miles south of the Nebraska-South Dakota line. The Nebraska-South Dakota boundary line was passed on September 8, the expedition reaching on that day the ruins of a trading post maintained by Jean Baptiste Truteau in 1796-97 on the South Dakota side of the river.

The expedition continued up the Missouri River, crossed the great divide and floated down the Columbia River, reaching the Pacific Ocean in November, 1805. On the return trip, coming down the Missouri River in the fall of 1806, the party reached the present northern Nebraska boundary on August 29. Camp was made on August 31 a little below that of September 5, 1804. On September 1, 1806, the mouth of the Niobrara River was passed, and the camp of August 28 to 31, 1804, near Calumet Bluff, was reached, and camp made on the South Dakota side opposite it. The James River was passed on September 2, and that night was spent on a sandbar below it. September 3, 1806, brought the party beyond the mouth of the Vermilion River, and September 4 past Floyd's Bluff to the camp of August 13 to 20, 1804. On September 5, 1806, camp was made a little below the old camp of August 9, 1804, and the next night was spent on a sandbar along Burt County. September 7, 1806, the camp was made two miles below the camp of August 4, 1804, and the following day the Council Bluffs were passed, and camp made on the old camp site of July 22 to 26, 1804. The next day (September 9, 1806) the party passed the mouth of the Platte, and camped in Otoe County opposite their old camp of July 16 and 17, 1804. September 10 brought them to a point about four miles above the Big Nemaha River, and the next day (September 11, 1806) they passed the mouth of that stream, camping on a small island below the Nebraska-Kansas boundary line.

On October 1, 1804, while the Lewis and Clark Expedition was ascending the Upper Missouri, the Nebraska region was annexed to the territory of Indiana, with its capital the town of Vincennes, and it remained so until July 4, 1805, when it became a part of the territory of Louisiana with its capitol at St. Louis. Such was the political status of this area upon the return of the expedition in 1806, and so it remained until December 7, 1812, when it became a part of the territory of Missouri.

On this expedition journals were kept by Captain Lewis, Captain Clark, Sergeants Gass, Floyd, Ordway and Pryor, and Privates Whitehouse and Frazier. All of these journals have been preserved except those of Sergeant Pryor and Private Frazier, and all of the preserved journals have been published, as noted in the appended bibliography. These form the sole basis of our knowledge of the zoological results of the expedition. It is regrettable that none of these men, nor in fact any other member of the exploring party, was a trained naturalist; yet it is fortunate that they were men familiar with common out-of-door life, and especially with the game animals and other larger and more conspicuous birds and mammals of the region farther east, and also that when they met an animal that was new to them they were able so to describe it that in the majority of cases it is easily and with certainty identifiable. Captain Lewis, especially, described some of the animals encountered by the expedition in considerable detail.

As a basis for this account, all of the above mentioned journals have been studied carefully to extract the references to bird and mammal life in the region now comprising the state of Nebraska. In studying these numerous references to the birds and mammals encountered along the Missouri River it is not always possible to be sure on which side of that river the animal was seen or killed, but, as the Missouri River is not a natural barrier to animal life, it is justifiable to include as Nebraska

records those which may have, in a few cases, actually pertained to the opposite side of the stream. Especially, the general observations on the distribution of animal forms given by Captain Clark ("Codex N", pp. 154-55; in the *Original Journals*, v, pp. 121-122) must be construed as including both banks of the Missouri, as they were intended to do. The following annotated list gives the birds recorded for Nebraska by the Lewis and Clark expedition:

1. White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*).—On a long island sandbar, which Lewis and Clark named Pelican Island, located along the Burt County shore northeast of the present town of Tekamah, and about two miles north of the mouth of the Little Sioux River, on August 8, 1804, the expedition found some hundreds of White Pelicans collected on the upper point of the island. When flushed the birds left three fine fish on the sand. Captain Lewis shot one of them and took its dimensions (*Clark's Journ.*). Sergeant Ordway says that in addition to the pelican shot by Captain Lewis, which specimen "had a bag under his neck and bill which held five gallons of water," one of the soldiers, Private John Dame, killed a pelican on a sand island (*Ordway's Journ.*). During the afternoon of August 8, the sandbars were found covered with White Pelicans. Private Whitehouse says that "there were better than 5 or 6,000 of them flying. They kept before us one day" (*Whitehouse's Journ.*). White Pelicans were again noted on the return journey on September 4, 1806, between the mouth of the Vermilion River and the old Omaha Indian village, along the Dixon and Dakota Counties shore, and on the following day along the Thurston and northern Burt Counties shore (*Clark's Journ.*). Captain Clark says that on September 6, 1806, along the southern Burt County shore, two pelicans were killed (*Clark's Journ.*). Sergeant Ordway's report for this date is that he "about noon saw a large flock of pelicans. Some of the hunters killed 3 of them" (*Ordway's Journ.*). Cf. *antea*, ii, p. 131.

2. Eastern Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias herodias*).—On the evening of August 11, 1804, at the camp made on a sandbar in a bend in the river above Blackbird Hill, Thurston County, "great nos. of Herrons" were seen (*Clark's Journ.*). On August 30, 1804, while camped in western Cedar County, about opposite Yankton, South Dakota, "at dark a blue crane flying over attempted to light on the mast of our boat. One of the men caught it and gave it to one of the (Yankton Sioux) Indians" (*Ordway's Journ.*).

3. American White Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*).—Captain Lewis describes and gives measurements of a specimen of the American White Egret that was shot August 2, 1804, near the camp in Washington County, at the present Fort Calhoun (*Orig. Journ.*, vii, "Codex Q", p. 123).

4. American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*).—The "Indian Hen" of Captain Clark, which he states is "found as high up as the Entrance of the Little Sioux river" is a vernacular name for this species (*Orig. Journ.*, vii, "Codex N", p. 122).

5. Greater Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis canadensis*).—On July 13, 1804, along the Richardson County shore, an adult (female ?) goose, in eclipse plumage and unable to fly, was killed by members of the party, and Captain Clark and Private George Drewyer each killed two nearly grown goslings, while several other goslings were killed and caught on the shore or sandbars by other members of the party (*Clark's Journ.* and *Ordway's Journ.*). On July 19, along the Otoe County shore near Nebraska City, great numbers of young geese were seen (*Clark's Journ.*). Canada Geese were killed near the camp in Washington County at the present town of Fort Calhoun, on July 30 (*Clark's Journ.*). On August 4, along the central Washington County shore, great numbers of wild geese were seen on a sandbar (*Clark's Journ.*). For September 4, 1804, Sergeant Ordway reported that "large flocks of geese" were seen "up

the mouth of this (= Niobrara) river", while on September 6, 1804, along the northern Boyd County shore or in South Dakota, Private Colter killed a goose (*Ordway's Journ.*). Wild geese were noted on the return trip on September 4, 1806, between the mouth of the Vermilion River and the old Omaha Indian village, along the Dixon and Dakota Counties shore, and on the following day along the Thurston and northern Burt Counties shore (*Clark's Journ.*).

6. ? Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*).—On August 15, 1804, near the Old Omaha Indian village close to the present town of Homer, in Dakota County, Captain Clark saw "ducks" on the ponds formed by the damming of Omaha Creek by the beavers, and also on the Missouri River (*Clark's Journ.*). On August 25, 1804, a "duck" was killed along the Cedar County shore (*Ordway's Journ.*). Sergeant Ordway also records that Private George Drewyer killed a "duck" on September 4, 1804, in Knox County near the mouth of the Niobrara (*Ordway's Journ.*). On September 5, 1806, "ducks" were seen along the Thurston and northern Burt Counties shore (*Clark's Journ.*). Of course it is not possible definitely to identify the "ducks" seen or shot by the various members of the expedition, nor would it be safe to assume that they were all of the same species, but based on the general probabilities these records have doubtfully been referred to the Wood Duck, which would have been a common species along the Missouri River in August and September.

7. ? Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis* subsp.).—"Hawks", possibly a form of this species, were seen along the Thurston and northern Burt Counties shore on September 5, 1806 (*Clark's Journ.*).

8. Southern Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*).—"Eagles", undoubtedly this species, were seen along the Thurston and northern Burt Counties shore on September 5, 1806 (*Clark's Journ.*).

9. ? Eastern Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus umbellus*).—"Several Grouse", meaning most likely this species, were seen while the party was camped a little below the present Council Bluffs, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, on July 25, 1804 (*Clark's Journ.*).

10. Greater Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus americanus americanus*).—Captain Clark states that "*The Prairie Fowl common to the Illinois are found as high up as the River Jacque (= James River) above which the Sharpe tailed Grouse commence*" (*Orig. Journ.*, vii, "Codex N", p. 121). On September 2, 1806, Captain Clark saw four "prairie fowls common to the Illinois, those are the highest up which I have seen" either in Cedar County, Nebraska, or across the river in South Dakota (*Clark's Journ.*).

11. Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris*).—Captain Clark states that "*the Sharpe tailed Grouse commence*" at the James River, and also that "*The pointed tail Prairie fowl are found above the Big bend upwards*" (*Orig. Journ.*, vii, "Codex N", pp. 121-122).

12. Eastern Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*).—While the expedition party was camped a little below the present city of Council Bluffs, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, on July 25, 1804, a Wild Turkey was killed by Private Jo Fields (*Clark's Journ.* and *Ordway's Journ.*). Another was killed at the same camp on July 26, by Private George Drewyer (*Ordway's Journ.*). Wild Turkeys were killed near the camp in Washington County, at the present town of Fort Calhoun, on July 30 (*Clark's Journ.*). On the evening of August 5, 1804, in Harrison County, Iowa, about a mile below Soldier Creek, Captain Clark encountered and pursued some Wild Turkeys (*Clark's Journ.*), killing one of them (*Ordway's Journ.*). Sergeant Ordway says that Captain Clark killed a Wild Turkey while he and Sergeant Floyd were hunting on August 9 on the Nebraska side of the river in what is now northeastern Burt County (*Ordway's Journ.*). Sergeant Ordway also records that Private George Drewyer killed one Wild Turkey on September 4, 1804, in Knox County near the mouth of the Niobrara River (*Ordway's Journ.*). Wild Turkeys were seen along the Boyd County, Nebraska,

or Charles Mix County, South Dakota, shore, above the mouth of the Niobrara River, on September 5, 1804 (*Clark's Journ.*). On September 6, 1804, along the northern Boyd County shore or in South Dakota, probably the latter, Private Colter killed five Wild Turkeys (*Ordway's Journ.*). Three turkeys were also killed on September 8, 1804, either in Boyd County, Nebraska, or in South Dakota (*Clark's Journ.*). On September 2, 1806, along the Cedar County shore or opposite in South Dakota, the hunters killed two turkeys (*Ordway's Journ.*). On September 10, 1806, on the return journey, Wild Turkeys were seen along the Nemaha and northern Richardson Counties shore, and the Atkinson County, Missouri, shore (*Clark's Journ.*). Sergeant Ordway records that he "saw a number of turkeys" on this date (*Ordway's Journ.*). As to the distribution of Wild Turkeys up the Missouri River, Captain Clark records that "Turkeys first appear at the entrance of Tylors River above the big bend 1200 miles up the river" (*Orig. Journ.*, vii, "Codex N", p. 122).

13. ? American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus dominicus*).—On August 15, 1804, near the old Omaha Indian village at the present town of Homer, Dakota County, Captain Clark saw "plovers" on the ponds formed by the damming of Omaha Creek by the beavers, and also on the river (*Clark's Journ.*). Though doubtfully referred to the American Golden Plover, which would be migrating through at that time, this record might have with almost equal likelihood been referred to the Black-bellied Plover, or indeed to some other species of plover or plover-like shore bird that might have been seen by Captain Clark.

14. ? Piping Plover (*Aegialitis meloda*).—The "Small Species of Kildee which frequent drift" which "is found as high up as the Entrance of the Little Sioux river", as reported by Captain Clark, is quite likely this little plover (*Orig. Journ.*, vii, "Codex N", p. 122).

15. Eastern Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum antillarum*).—Captain Lewis describes and gives measurements of a specimen of the Eastern Least Tern that was shot August 5, 1804, along the Washington County shore (*Orig. Journ.*, vii, "Codex Q", p. 123).

16. Interior Carolina Paroquet (*Conuropsis carolinensis ludovicianus*).—Captain Clark states that "Parotquet is seen as high as the Mahar (= Omaha) village", indicating that these birds were seen all along the Missouri up to that point (*Orig. Journ.*, vii, "Codex N", p. 122) (Cf., also *antea*, ii, p. 55).

17. ? Saskatchewan Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris enthymia*).—It was probably this species and race that Captain Clark saw in "great numbers" on the plains around Spirit Mound in Clay County, South Dakota, on August 25, 1804, and which he called the "ren or Prairie burd" (*Clark's Journ.*).

18. Common Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia riparia*).—On July 16, 1804, along the Nemaha County coast, about midway between the present towns of Brownville and Peru, at a place where the bluffs come close to the river on the Nebraska side, the party observed a high sandstone cliff extending for about two miles which had "many bird's nests in the holes", undoubtedly at least dominantly the nesting sites of this species (*Clark's Journ.* and *Ordway's Journ.*). On August 5, 1804, in Harrison County, Iowa, a little below Soldier Creek, one of the men killed a bullsnake under the bank, while "a number of birds which live in the bank were flying about this snake" (*Ordway's Journ.*). On August 22, along the Dixon County shore, "on the south (Nebraska) side" the party "passed an alum stone cliff about 50 feet high and a great number of birds nests near the top of the cliff" (*Ordway's Journ.*). On August 25, at "Spirit Mound" in Clay County, South Dakota, opposite Dixon County, Captain Clark saw "a vast number" of a "small brown Martin" hovering on the leeward side of the mound catching insects, and "they were so gentle that they did not quit the place until we had arrived within a few feet of them" (*Clark's Journ.*).

19. Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*).—It was undoubtedly this species that Captain Clark saw in "great numbers" on the plains around Spirit Mound in Clay County, South Dakota, on August 25, 1804, and described as "a kind of larke about the size of a Partridge, with a short tail &c, &c" (*Clark's Journ.*).

20. ? Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*).—It was quite possibly this species that Captain Clark saw in "great numbers" on the plains around Spirit Mound in Clay County, South Dakota, on August 25, 1804, which he referred to as a "black bird" (*Clark's Journ.*).

#### The Zebulon M. Pike Expedition

Before the return of Lewis and Clark, but earlier in the same year, General James Welkinson, then commander-in-chief of the United States Army and Governor of Louisiana Territory, sent out an expedition under the command of Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to explore the plains country, establish friendly relations with the Indians there, and to find a road to Santa Fé. Pike's party, consisting of himself and twenty-one men, left Belle Fontaine, four miles above the mouth of the Missouri River, on July 15, 1806, traveling up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Osage River, thence up that stream to the Osage Indian villages near its source. From there the party traveled northwest on foot, and after a long march across what is now Kansas arrived at a large Pawnee Indian village in the Republican River valley, on September 25, 1806, and camped on the north side of the river near that village. Following a council on September 29, in which Pike told of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States, the Pawnees hauled down a Spanish flag that had been left there a few weeks before by a large Spanish cavalry expedition from Santa Fé, under Lieutenant Maygares, and ran up the flag of the United States. This ceremony was for years thought to have taken place at a Pawnee village located on the Republican River a few miles west of the present Republican City, Republic County, Kansas, and about eight miles southeast of Hardy, Nuckolls County, Nebraska, where an inscribed granite shaft marking the event was erected by the state of Kansas in 1901. However, discoveries made by Mr. A. T. Hill of Hastings in 1923 and subsequently, indicate that the Pawnee village where this ceremony took place on September 29, 1806, and near which Pike's party was encamped from September 25 to October 7, 1806, was in Webster County, Nebraska, a few miles southeast of the town of Guide Rock. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Pike's narrative contributes no notes on Nebraska bird life.

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MYRON H. SWENK

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MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union was held at Sioux City, Iowa, on Friday and Saturday, May 10 and 11, 1935, conjointly with the Iowa Ornithologists' Union. The members of both organizations were the guests of both the Sioux City Bird Club and the Sioux City Chapter of the Izaak Walton League at this meeting. All of the sessions were held in the Ball Room of the Martin Hotel. The first day of the meeting was given over to a conference, under the joint auspices of the N. O. U. and I. O. U., known as the Upper Mississippi Valley Conference on the Conservation of Wild Life, while the second day included the joint annual meetings proper of the two organizations. The program of these meetings was published in full in the April number of the *Review* (*antea*, iii, pp. 74-76), so need not be repeated here. It is important to observe, however, that every speaker on the program was present and delivered the scheduled address, or read the scheduled paper, at the proper time. The Mississippi Valley Wild Life Conservation Conference on Friday, May 10, was opened by Prof. M. H. Swenk, who presided during the morning session, representing the N. O. U., and whose place was taken during the afternoon session by Mr. Philip A. DuMont, representing the I. O. U. Presidents George O. Hendrickson, of the I. O. U., and Mary Ellsworth, of the N. O. U., presided at the morning and afternoon sessions, respectively, on Saturday, May 11.

Just before adjournment of the morning session on Saturday, President Hendrickson of the I. O. U. announced the committees for the two organizations, which committees were to report at their respective business meetings, scheduled for 4:30 P. M. The committees appointed by President Mary Ellsworth for the N. O. U. were the following: *Auditing*, Mr. George O. Smith (Chairman), Mrs. A. M. Brooking and Mrs. H. C.

Johnston; *Nominating*, Mrs. A. H. Jones (Chairman), Mr. L. O. Horsky and Mrs. Glen Chapman; *Resolutions*, Mr. L. M. Gates (Chairman), Miss Elizabeth Rooney and Mrs. Lily R. Button.

At the hour above mentioned, President Ellsworth called the business meeting of the N. O. U. to order. Owing to the shortness of available time, the minutes of the thirty-fifth annual meeting, as published on pages 90 to 95 of the *Nebraska Bird Review* for July, 1934, were approved as printed without being read, after which a report from the Secretary-Treasurer was called for. A brief summary of the membership situation and financial condition of the N. O. U. was then given by the Secretary-Treasurer, part of whose statements, slightly revised, may be summarized as follows:

"In July of 1934, the total membership for the year to end May 1, 1935 (1934-35) was 126, as mentioned on page 91 and printed on pages 97-99 of the July, 1934, number of the *Review* (there lacking one name, however, the McGill University Library at Montreal). One member, Mr. Herman J. Fischer of St. Edward, was lost by death during the year, and the following twenty-five members did not renew their membership for 1935-36: Mrs. Charles W. Anderson, of Arlington; Miss Fannie B. Cross, of Fairbury; Mr. Clyde E. Pearson, of Genoa; Mrs. J. D. Fuller, and Mrs. A. H. Staley, of Hastings; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Black, of Kearney; Mrs. E. C. Babcock, Mrs. E. A. Burnett, Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick, Miss Ellen Gere, Mr. Frank E. Helvey, Mrs. H. C. Koch and Mr. John L. Morrison, of Lincoln; Mrs. J. W. Hall, of Mitchell; Miss Frances Kimball, of North Platte; Mrs. Walter Ren, of Oak; Mr. M. J. Wing, formerly of Lincoln and now of New York City; Miss Marjorie Disbrow, Miss Ellen Mahoney, Mrs. David Northrup, Miss Florence Taylor and Miss Susan Wilson, of Omaha; Mr. Fred M. Dille, of Rapid City, South Dakota; Miss Lucy Mitchell, of Superior; and Mrs. R. E. Norris, of Weeping Water. This 20% drop in renewals reduces the old membership to 100, but this loss is offset by the reinstatement of the Brooking Bird Club of Hastings and Dr. Harold Gifford and Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Ross, of Omaha, together with the election of sixteen new members, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, restoring the membership to 119, a net loss of seven members for this year, as compared with 1934-35 (which in turn had a net loss of seven members as compared with 1933-34) and as compared with the all-time greatest N. O. U. enrollment of 133 for the year 1933-34."

"On May 1, 1934, the N. O. U. had cash on hand of \$92.76,\* to which was added during the fiscal year to May 1, 1935, \$1.00 for one annual dues for 1933-34, \$34.00 for thirty-four annual dues for 1934-35, \$37.00 for thirty-seven annual dues for 1935-36, \$18.00 for subscriptions to the *Review* for 1935, \$10.10 for publications sold and \$27.64 from interest on investments, which, together with \$517.98 realized from the sale of called Liberty Bonds from the investment fund, made total receipts for the year of \$738.48. Of this amount, \$39.50 was spent for postage, \$582.64 for printing the April, July and October, 1934, and January and April, 1935, numbers of the *Review*, \$3.69 for engravings for these numbers, \$2.70 for stenography, \$9.03 for express charges on reels of

\*Some corrections in the published statement for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1934 (*antea*, ii, p. 91), should be made here. The expenditure for postage should have read \$37.78, instead of \$37.37, and the balance on hand May 1, 1934, should have read \$92.76, instead of \$94.76. Also the April, 1934, number of the *Review* should not have been included in the total of \$375.88 spent for printing in the fiscal year 1933-34, as payment for that number was deferred to the 1934-35 fiscal year. These were errors in reporting, and not in the official report of the Treasurer as verified and approved by the Auditing Committee on May 18, 1934.—Ed.

moving pictures of bird life used at the thirty-fifth annual meeting, \$5.75 for the projector operator, and \$1.86 for bank service and taxes on checks, leaving a balance on hand, on May 1, 1935, of \$93.31.

"The *Nebraska Bird Review* has continued to be well received, but the magazine is not self-supporting. The four numbers of Volume II of the *Review*, totaling 152 pages, were gotten out in editions of 300 copies for the January and July numbers, and 350 copies for the April and October numbers. They cost \$437.28 for printing and \$5.24 for engraving, a total of \$442.52. The cost per copy has varied from twenty-one to forty-four cents, an average of thirty-four cents. This runs somewhat less in size and cost than the first volume, but the present memberships and subscriptions will not justify the continuance of such extensive publication, and it is urged that the N. O. U. membership help to increase both."

Reports of committees being in order, Mr. George O. Smith reported for the Auditing Committee that the financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer had been examined and found to be correct. On motion the report of the Auditing Committee was approved and adopted. The Nominating Committee then reported through its Chairman, Mrs. A. H. Jones, proposing the following officers for 1935-36: President—Mr. L. M. Gates, Lincoln; Vice-President—Mrs. H. C. Johnston, Superior; Secretary-Treasurer—Prof. M. H. Swenk, Lincoln. On motion this report was unanimously approved, and the Secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the society for the persons nominated by its committee. The Resolutions Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. L. M. Gates, presented the usual courtesy resolutions, which were adopted.

At this point a word from each of the new officers was called for, and each responded briefly. The 1936 meeting place was discussed, and the Secretary-Treasurer extended an invitation for the N. O. U. to meet in Lincoln in May, 1936. The desirability of meeting at some place in western Nebraska was also discussed. On motion of Mrs. Glen Chapman, seconded by Mrs. A. H. Jones, the Executive Committee was authorized either to accept the invitation to call the 1936 annual meeting at Lincoln, or to arrange for a meeting in western Nebraska, as seemed the wiser as the time approached.\*

The proposal of names and election of new members was next in order of regular business. A list of nominations was presented, and sixteen persons were elected into membership, or authorized later to be elected by the Executive Committee. These sixteen new members are as follows: Dr. Mary Price Roberts of Grand Island; Mrs. Adna Dobson, Mr. L. E. Mumford, Mr. W. A. Robbins and Mrs. Frank A. Roehl of Lincoln; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Humphrey of Nunn, Colorado; Mr. Leo Bozell, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mr. H. S. Mann and Dr. R. Allyn Moser of Omaha; Mrs. R. M. Goodell of Staplehurst; Mrs. F. E. Peterson and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Viehmeyer of Stapleton; and Mrs. Josephine Day Mendell, Mrs. George Schoular and the Superior Public Library of Superior.

After some discussion of the proposed field trip on Sunday, the meeting adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

This joint meeting at Sioux City was not very well attended. Only eighteen members of the N. O. U. were present, as follows: Mesdames A. M. Brooking, Lily R. Button, Glen Chapman, O. D. Corey, L. M. Gates, H. C. Johnston, A. H. Jones, George Schoular, Addison E. Sheldon,

\*Under date of July 8, 1935, Mr. Wilson Tout of North Platte, writes that he was delegated at the last meeting of the North Platte Bird Club to extend the "unanimous and enthusiastic invitation of the Club" that the N. O. U. should hold its Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting and Thirty-fourth Annual Field Day at North Platte in May, 1936.—Ed.

George O. Smith, and M. H. Swenk; Misses Mary Ellsworth and Elizabeth Rooney; and Messrs. L. M. Gates, W. J. Himmel, L. O. Horsky, George O. Smith and M. H. Swenk.\* It was felt that Sioux City was too far away from the home of most of our members to make possible a large attendance, and that it would be wise in the future to confine our meetings to southeastern and south-central Nebraska, with occasional meetings in the western part of the state.

MYRON H. SWENK,  
*Secretary-Treasurer, N. O. U.*

#### REPORT ON THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL FIELD DAY OF THE NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

On Sunday, May 12, the Thirty-third Annual Field Day of the N. O. U. was held jointly with the I. O. U. field party. The day was heavily clouded and cool, following copious rains on the preceding night, much in contrast with the hot, dry weather prevailing at the Thirty-second Annual Field Day held at Omaha on May 19, 1934. The field party numbered about fifty persons. The start was made at 6:30 A. M. from the Martin Hotel, the party proceeding by automobile into the southeastern corner of Union County, South Dakota, where some of the more accessible ponds and woods were visited. At 11:30 A. M., return was made to Sioux City, when the party proceeded across the Missouri River to the Izaak Walton League field house near South Sioux City, in Nebraska, where luncheon was served and the composite list was compiled. This list totaled 104\*\* birds, as follows: White Pelican, Common Mallard, Gadwall, Baldpate, American Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Redhead, Canvas-back, Lesser Scaup, Cooper Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.), Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk (subsp.), Eastern Bob-white, Ring-necked Common Pheasant, Sora, Northern American Coot, Piping Plover, Semipalmated Plover, Northern Killdeer, Spotted Sandpiper, Eastern (?) Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellow-legs, Lesser Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Wilson Phalarope, Ring-billed Gull, Franklin Gull, American Black Tern, Western Mourning Dove, Chimney Swift, Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Northern Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Alder Traill Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Pewee, Tree Swallow, Common Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Eastern Cliff Swallow, Northern Purple Martin, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Crow, Black-capped Chickadee (subsp.), Tufted Titmouse, Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, Western House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Robin, Wood Thrush, Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, Northern Gray-cheeked Thrush, Eastern Common Bluebird, Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Migrant Loggerhead Shrike, Red-eyed Vireo, Eastern Warbling Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Eastern Orange-crowned Warbler, Eastern Nashville Warbler, Eastern Yellow Warbler, Eastern Myrtle Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Ovenbird, Grinnell Common Water-Thrush, Northern Maryland Yellow-throat, American Redstart, European House Sparrow,

\*The total registered attendance was 135, distributed as follows: Iowa, 82; Nebraska, 35; Minnesota, 6; Missouri, 5; South Dakota and Wisconsin, 2 each; Colorado, Kansas and New York, 1 each. Cf., *Iowa Bird Life*, V, p. 26.—Ed.

\*\*The official list of the I. O. U. (*Iowa Bird Life*, V, pp. 26-27) totals 101 birds. It does not include the Sparrow Hawk (subsp.), Eastern Wood Pewee and Gambel Sparrow, included above.—Ed.

Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird (subsp.), Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Eastern Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Eastern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Eastern American Goldfinch, Red-eyed Eastern Towhee, Vesper Sparrow (subsp.), Lark Sparrow (subsp.), Eastern Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Field Sparrow (subsp.), Harris Sparrow, Gambel Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Common Lincoln Sparrow and Song Sparrow (subsp.).

A party consisting of Messrs. L. O. Horsky and H. E. Hart and Misses Mary Ellsworth and Elizabeth Rooney visited Brown Lake and Blue Lake on the Iowa side of the Missouri River, and Lake Quinnebaugh, on the Nebraska side, on the morning of May 12, crossing the Missouri by ferry near Decatur, Nebraska. This party saw two species not noted by the main party, namely two Northern Double-crested Cormorants on Blue Lake and the Eastern Common Meadowlark (heard singing) near Brown Lake. All of the other birds listed by this party were seen also by the main party in South Dakota, but the following duplications are worthy of note: Two White Pelicans were seen at Brown Lake; a large flock of Least Sandpipers was seen at Blue Lake; the Eastern Wood Pewee was heard at Florence; large flocks of Bank Swallows were seen at Brown and Blue Lakes; the Prothonotary Warbler was seen near the Decatur ferry; and Harris Sparrows were seen near Blue Lake.

#### MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF THE NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

##### HONORARY MEMBERS

*Bruner, Prof. Lawrence, 3033 Deakin Street, Berkeley, California..	1900
Grinnell, Dr. Joseph, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California.....	1932
Hole, Mrs. H. F., 1610 Ivy Street, Crete, Nebraska.....	1919
Loveland, Mrs. G. A., River Road, Norwich, Vermont.....	1901
Niedrach, Mr. Robert J., Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colo.....	1932
Oberholser, Dr. H. C., 2805 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C....	1924
Stephens, Dr. T. C., Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.....	1911
Zimmer, Mr. John T., American Museum of Natural History, Cen- tral Park, New York, New York.....	1907

##### ACTIVE MEMBERS

Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Addison, 1812 West 4th Street, Hastings, Ne- braska .....	1927
Aldrich, Mrs. John, 849 Washington Street, Superior, Nebraska...	1933
Allen, Mrs. Harry B., Route 4, Cozad, Nebraska.....	1933
Alter, Mr. I. R., First National Bank, Grand Island, Nebraska.....	1934
Anderson, Mr. Dana, St. Edward, Nebraska.....	1933
Anderson, Mrs. Dana, St. Edward, Nebraska.....	1934
Applegate, Mrs. Willard D., 1314 North 9th Street, Beatrice, Ne- braska .....	1933
Back, Mr. George, Gothenburg, Nebraska.....	1934
Baldrige, Mr. Joseph, 141 North 39th Street, Omaha, Nebraska...	1932
Beed, Mr. Watson E., 1633 North 62nd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska...	1933
Binderup, Mr. V. W., Minden, Nebraska.....	1929
Bivans, Mrs. A. H., 1418 E. 2nd Street, North Platte, Nebraska...	1934
Blinco, Mr. George, 411 Morehead Street, Chadron, Nebraska.....	1933
Blinco, Mrs. George, 411 Morehead Street, Chadron, Nebraska.....	1919

\*Charter Member.

Bozell, Mr. Leo, 510 Electric Building, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1935
Brooking, Mr. and Mrs. A. M., 622 East 7th Street, Hastings, Nebraska.....	1918
Brooking Bird Club, A. M. Brooking, Librarian, Hastings Museum, Hastings, Nebraska.....	1933
Brooks, Mr. W. E., Elgin, Nebraska.....	1934
Button, Mrs. Lily Ruegg, 616 West 8th Street, Fremont, Nebraska.....	1915
Callaway, Misses Susie and Agness, R. F. D. No. 3, Fairbury, Nebraska.....	1925
Calvert, Miss Bertha, 5715 North 30th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1934
Cash, Mr. Ben L., 2904 North 59th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1934
Chapman, Mrs. Glen, Aurora, Nebraska.....	1927
Cheesebrough, Mrs. R. E., 4311 Cass Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1933
Collister, Mrs. Carl, North Platte, Nebraska.....	1934
Corey, Mr. O. D., 3040 Georgian Court, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1925
Corey, Mrs. O. D., 3040 Georgian Court, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1921
Day, Mr. Fred I., 210 East Sixth Street, Superior, Nebraska.....	1933
Day, Mrs. George L., 631 Kansas Avenue, Superior, Nebraska.....	1923
Day, Miss Marian, 631 Kansas Avenue, Superior, Nebraska.....	1932
Denise, Rev. Larimore C., 2020 Spencer Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1928
Dobson, Mrs. Adna, 3024 Stratford Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1935
Eastman, Mr. Fred, 2628 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1925
Ellsworth, Miss Emma, 3107 Redick Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1925
Ellsworth, Miss Mary, 3107 Redick Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1917
Fleming, Mrs. Robert, 2734 North 65th Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1935
Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy M., 5234 Adams Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1913
Gifford, Dr. Harold, 1620 Medical Arts Building, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1930
Glandon, Mr. and Mrs. Earl W., Stapleton, Nebraska.....	1933
Goodell, Mrs. R. M., Staplehurst, Nebraska.....	1935
Greenleaf, Mr. Miles, 4806 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1933
Griffin, Mrs. Rosalind M., Hardy, Nebraska.....	1924
Hansen, Miss Carrie C., 820 North Denver Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska.....	1933
Hart, Mr. Charles K., Prosser, Nebraska.....	1921
Hart, Mrs. Charles K., Prosser, Nebraska.....	1925
Hauke, Mr. Harold A., Custer, South Dakota.....	1933
Heineman, Mrs. Paul T., Plattsmouth, Nebraska.....	1933
Hilton, Dr. David C., 305 Richards Block, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1909
Himmel, Prof. Walter J., Bessey Hall 309, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. O. J., 4206 Touzalin Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Hollman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl, 1106 W. 5th Street, North Platte, Nebraska.....	1934
Holly, Miss Bertha, 922 Sixth Street, Fairbury, Nebraska.....	1927
Holly, Mrs. J. Franklyn, Angelus Apartment No. 21, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1933
Horsky, Mr. and Mrs. L. O., 5952 Franklin Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1910
Hudson, Mr. George E., Bessey Hall 223, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Hudson, Mrs. Lulu Kortz, Simeon, Nebraska.....	1919
Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. F. C., Nunn, Colorado.....	1935
Johnston, Mrs. H. C., 856 Idaho Street, Superior, Nebraska.....	1919
Jones, Mrs. A. H., 1114 North Denver Street, Hastings, Nebraska.....	1924
Jones, Mr. Harold C., The Berry Schools, Mt. Berry, Georgia.....	1933
Krohn, Miss Bertha, 1837 C Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Larson, Mr. Martin E., 3320 Burt Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1925
Lionberger, Mrs. Earle L., 333 Kansas Avenue, Superior, Nebraska.....	1925

Ludlow, Mr. Charles S., R. R. No. 4, Box 137, Red Cloud, Nebraska.	1912
McCreary, Mr. Otto, Agricultural Hall, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming .....	1930
McGill University Library, 3459 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada .....	1929
McKillip, Mrs. L. H., 149 North 15th Street, Seward, Nebraska....	1919
Mann, Mr. H. S., Elks Club Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1935
Marsh, Mr. William, 4157 Davenport Street, Omaha, Nebraska....	1933
Marshall, Mr. D. B., 5211 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1934
Mauck, Miss Ruth M., Box No. 7, Nelson, Nebraska.....	1933
Maunder, Mrs. E. R. and Miss Vera, 818 Ash Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1933
Mendell, Mrs. Josephine Day, Superior, Nebraska.....	1935
Mitchell, Dr. C. A., 2024 Emmet Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1926
Moser, Dr. R. Allyn, Medical Arts Building, Omaha, Nebraska....	1935
Mumford, Mr. L. E., 3818 Sheridan Blvd., Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1935
Nason, Miss Helen, 745 North 57th Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska....	1933
Omaha Public Library, Miss Blanche Hammond, Librarian, Omaha, Nebraska .....	1907
Overing, Mr. Robert, Landover, Maryland.....	1928
Peterson, Mrs. F. E., Stapleton, Nebraska.....	1935
Philpot, Miss Mayme, 3621 South 24th Street, Omaha, Nebraska...	1934
Richardson, Mrs. Charles, Fairbury, Nebraska.....	1924
Ritchey, Mrs. O. W., Maywood, Nebraska.....	1933
Robbins, Miss Ida L., 1941 B Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Robbins, Mr. W. A., 2339 South 18th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska....	1935
Roberts, Dr. Mary Price, Fifth and Elm Streets, Grand Island, Ne- braska .....	1934
Roehl, Mrs. Frank A., 1424 F Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1935
Rooney, Miss Elizabeth, 2802 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebraska....	1915
Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin, 2606 North 60th Street, Omaha, Ne- braska .....	1933
St. Martin, Miss Mary, 244 Chestnut Street, Wahoo, Nebraska....	1920
Scherer, Rev. Henry, 4324 Marcy Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1934
Schoular, Mrs. George, 945 Commercial Avenue, Superior, Ne- braska .....	1935
Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Addison E., 1319 South 23rd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska .....	1904
Slocum, Miss June M., 4512 South 22nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska..	1925
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George O., 1837 C Street, Lincoln, Nebraska..	1923
Stipsky, Mr. Joseph E., Hooper, Nebraska.....	1928
Superior Public Library, Superior, Nebraska.....	1935
Swain, Mrs. J. R., Greeley, Nebraska.....	1926
Swanson, Miss Elfie, 119 North 40th Street, Omaha, Nebraska....	1933
*Swenk, Mr. and Mrs. Myron H., 1410 North 37th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska .....	1900
Sylla, Miss M. Caryle, 808 North Denver Avenue, Hastings, Ne- braska .....	1928
Taylor, Miss Mollie A., Battle Creek, Nebraska.....	1930
Timmler, Mr. Rudolph, 3136 North 57th Street, Omaha, Nebraska..	1933
*Tout, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Tribune Printing Company, North Platte, Nebraska.....	1900
Towne, Miss Mary A., 1502 North 54th Street, Omaha, Nebraska..	1932
Trine, Mrs. George W., Red Cloud, Nebraska.....	1923
Turner, Mr. Harold, Route 2, Bladen, Nebraska.....	1933
Viehmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, Stapleton, Nebraska.....	1935
Watson, Mr. Lucius H., 4123 Sheridan Blvd., Lincoln, Nebraska...	1917
Weakley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Experimental Substation, North Platte, Nebraska .....	1934
Wilson, Miss Louisa E., 3103 South 35th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.	1924



## TWO NEW BIRD BOOKS

Birds of Canada. By P. A. Taverner. Bulletin No. 72 (Biological Series No. 19), National Museum of Canada. Ottawa. 1934. Cloth. Pages 1-445. Price \$2.00.

A dozen years back Mr. Taverner's "Birds of Eastern Canada," a volume with 240 pages of text and fifty pages of colored plates, appeared as Memoir 104 of the Geological Survey of the Canada Department of Mines. Later his "Birds of Western Canada," published as Bulletin 41, appeared to supplement the first volume. Both of these works were in much demand and became out of print within a few years. Now comes an entirely new work, covering all of the birds of the whole of Canada, rearranged according to the latest classification, with descriptions of all of the species, emphasizing especially the distinctive characters and field marks and illustrated with eighty-seven colored plates by Major Allan Brooks and F. C. Hennessey and many line drawings. This work is one that will be of much value to Nebraska bird students, especially in its treatment of western birds, and in view of the extremely moderate price asked for the same, N. O. U. members should promptly secure their copies, while the work is still in print.

The Hawks of North America. Their Field Identification and Feeding Habits. By John Richard May. Published by the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York City. 1935. Cloth. Pages i-xxxii + 1-140. Price \$1.25.

The unjustified and increasing persecution—thoughtless, ignorant, misled or plainly malicious as the case may be—of the hawks and owls in this country is well known to every informed ornithologist. It has reached the point where vigorous opposition must be made or these splendid birds will shortly largely be destroyed, under the misapprehension that they all are vile "vermin" meriting extermination, rather than the valuable allies of the farmer that they really are. The salvation of these birds, if achieved, must be through better education of our people along these lines, and plenty of effective, defensible and accurate counter-propaganda. The present book is a splendid summation of the pertinent data as well as an attractive vehicle for its dissemination, and is intended to serve as such by the Audubon Societies, which organization through a subsidy is distributing the volume at less than cost in order to achieve a wide and helpful circulation for it. To promote accurate identification, the volume not only describes, but illustrates in a series of thirty-seven beautiful large colored plates by Major Allan Brooks, all of the diurnal North American birds of prey. Field identification of these birds is greatly facilitated by a good discussion of the subject and four uncolored plates by Roger Tory Peterson, showing the characteristic outlines and gross color markings of the different species in flight. For each species there is given in the text a map of its range and a condensed but complete and accurate account of its food and feeding habits. Every N. O. U. member should secure a copy of this volume and with it learn accurately to know our hawks and their habits.